Weather

Overcast, damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 89.1 and the minimum 79.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 95.0 and 75.6.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. President Grant, Ord. 11.30 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Sicilia, 5 p.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Australia, 9.30 a.m. Tuesday.

NO. 3363 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年六月二十一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922 大正十一年八月十三日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

MORATORIUM IS GRANTED TO GERMANS, SAYS PARIS REPORT

No Mention Of It, However, In Reuter Cables

EXPERTS' VIEWS

Commission Said To Favor Extension Of Payments

(By Radio)

Paris, Aug. 12.—A despatch from London says the conference has decided to grant Germany a moratorium until the end of this year.

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—It appears that the Conference issue has narrowed down to the conditions on which a moratorium could be granted to Germany. A speedy decision is necessary since an answer to Germany's request must be given before Tuesday. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George offered to refer the points in dispute to the League of Nations but M. Poincare refused to entertain the proposal.

London, August 11.—For seven hours today Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincare and M. Theunis together wrestled with the thorny problems on which the Conference reached a deadlock, basing their discussions on the new British draft of relative conditions for granting Germany the proposed moratorium, which draft is said to be absolutely based on the report of the committee of experts.

Sir Robert Horne was summoned to the consultation during the afternoon session.

It cannot fairly be said that an agreement is yet in sight or that the position is certain.

The suggested modifications have been referred back to the committee for its report.

The experts are therefore reassembling at the Treasury tonight. It is hoped that they will be able to submit their report to the three Premiers tomorrow morning.

London, August 11.—Reuter learns that in the course of the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincare and M. Theunis, who had breakfast together at No. 10, Downing Street, this morning the definite British proposals drafted yesterday evening were submitted as alternatives to M. Poincare's proposals.

The Premiers will resume discussion of them this afternoon.

As regards the report that Great Britain had agreed to the seizure of the German customs it is authoritatively stated that the committee of experts merely recommended stricter carrying out of the existing arrangements.

While the committee expressed the opinion that the taking over of State forests and mines in the Ruhr valley was economically impossible it admitted the possibility of Germany making deliveries of timber for the restoration of the devastated regions.

London, August 10.—This afternoon's meeting of the Cabinet was attended by practically all the Ministers, who unanimously decided to endorse the policy of the four Ministers constituting the British delegation and likewise to support them regarding the report of the committee of experts.

Mr. Lloyd George had an interview with the Belgian and Italian Foreign Ministers this morning. The Premier will be received in audience by the King this evening.

The members of the Cabinet are remaining in London for the present.

Russians Held As Stowaways

British Assessor Mead and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday heard testimony in the case of four Russians, who are charged with stowing away on the S. S. Holstein out of Vladivostok. The men were arrested on arrival of the vessel here by Inspector Mellows of the River Police. They were remanded for Assessor Ivanoff on Friday.

DOG DAYS STUFF

By Westa

NOT very many people know that the expletive "Pooh" is a contraction of Poodle Dog. Back in Queen Elizabeth's time when a person wished to give voice to disgust he would say "Poodle Dog!" But one day Queen Bess took a notion that she wanted a poodle dog for a pet, and accordingly ordered the keeper of the royal kennels to fetch her one. After that "Poodle Dog" became unfashionable as a cuss word.

But it is hard to charge the habits—even the swearing habits—of a whole nation, so thereafter the people, out of consideration for their Queen, shortened the term to "Pooh!" And thus it has remained ever since.

History, however, is sometimes unjust, for even poodle dogs are not untirely useless, as the following anecdote, which just now is going the rounds of the London clubs, proves:

It seems that a well known actress owned a curly little poodle which hopped out of her car one day and disappeared while she was in a shop. She immediately went to the police and asked them to find it.

Presently an officer turned up with the dog, which was all wet and dirty. The actress was overjoyed.

"Where did you find my darling?" she asked.

"Why, mum," said the cop, "a fellow had him on the end of a pole and was washing windows with him."

* * *

WHAT about China? Is everything all right with him? Is he occupying his place in the sun? How about his internal woes? How about his debts? His armies? His future? All these burning questions about him are answered in this letter, received today, from an earnest young Chinese on Kiangsi Road. Read it, but bear in mind as you read that these are dog days:

"What would China be? Would China be the strongest country in the world? I dare not to say. Would China ever be the weakest country in the world? He occupies such a large empire; possess such a great population; and his underground resources are so rich. I also dare not to say. But for the present time, no doubt, he is a weak country. Nothing in his country is worthy to be spoken of.

"Speaking of politics, politics is dull. Parties being numerous, and each party being selfish. The central government of a republic exists to act, while the central government of China fails to act.

"Speaking of finance, finance will be bankrupt. It is calculated that the present total revenue of China is hardly to supply the rations of his standing army. At the meantime there are mature foreign debts, central government running expenses, and educational expenses which are necessary for him to pay. Because of his failing to pay, so, on the one hand, he is said to be untrustworthy, and on the other hand, strikes were aroused in the Financial, Educational and Military Department at Peking some days ago.

"Speaking of Army (not to mention the Marine) his Army is far more than any one of the western strong countries. They are kept not for more than the purpose of fighting against themselves, one state against another, or a general against another. Since the great war every nation has to restrict his armaments, while China, suffering from the troubles of his finance keeps his army as much as before. No one of his soldiers has been reduced.

"As a whole, the Central Government of China can't find a better fate, nor can last very long. His issuing of bonds will soon be failed. No body will believe him hereafter. Then, what would China be? Would China be ruined? I also not believe it at all. But I do believe if foreign countries would not make any loans to China, the Central Government will soon be failed, his Finance will be bankrupt, and in case high Military Officers will be fallen. This generation—High Military Officers generation—China will have necessarily to pass. After this generation China will come to a second generation, the capitalists generation. During which generation China will have a more strong Central Government. But I still not believe that he can do China any good. When the second generation being passed, the third generation, the Labors Generation, comes. Every man knows how to love his country. Perhaps China will then be a strong country."

L. C. Y.

FLEXIBILITY IN TARIFF URGED BY HARDING IN SENATE NOTE

Wants Commission To Be Effective Agency

HAS OPPOSITION

Underwood Says Plan Would Make For Corruption

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 12.—A letter from President Harding to Senator McCumber of the Finance Committee was read in the Senate yesterday urging a flexible tariff and expressing the wish that the Tariff Commission would be made the agency for the investigation and recommendation of changes in tariff rates. The Senate voted an amendment providing that any changes in the tariff rates made by the President shall be founded on the differences in costs and production instead of on conditions and competition.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 11.—In the course of a debate in the Senate today the Democrat, Senator Underwood, described the flexible tariff proposal as the greatest power for political corruption ever given since the beginning of the present Government. He declared that it will be possible under its authorisation for the President to destroy some industries and make others immensely wealthy.

PAVLOWA WILL BRING ALL STAR BALLET ON TOUR

M. Volinine And Others In Cast For Visit To Far East

All of the stars of the Russian ballet will accompany Anna Pavlowa on her tour of the Far East, according to word received yesterday by Mr. A. Strok, who is acting as impressario for the noted ballet corps in Japan and China. The complete Pavlowa cast will consist of: Mme. Anna Pavlowa, M. Alexandre Volinine, M. Pianowski, Mlle. Hilda Butsoba, M. Vaginsky, M. Zalewski, Mlles. Stuart, Coles, Friede, Glynde Lake Fedorova, Griffith, Bartlett, Rodger, and Ienes, Mm. Domoslawski, Kunovich, Algeranoff, Alexandroff and others.

M. Theodore Stier is conductor of the company, and the Moscow Trio will be leaders of the orchestra.

The Pavlowa Company left England for Canada by the S.S. Empress of Scotland and are due to arrive in Japan on September 4. After an engagement of twenty nights at the Imperial Theater, Tokio, the company will make a tour of Japan, arriving in Shanghai in November, on the completion of this tour. Ten performances will be given in Shanghai.

Davis Takes Over Post Succeeding Consul M. F. Perkins

Mr. James P. Davis, who is the latest addition to the staff of the American Consulate in Shanghai, has taken over the duties of Administrative Consul, succeeding in this post Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, who sailed a week ago for the United States to assume a position with the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs at Washington to which he was transferred.

Mr. Davis is a native of the state of Georgia having been born at Tennille, Ga. He is a graduate of Mercer University and later attended Chicago and Columbia Universities. After teaching for a period in schools in Georgia he received an appointment in the American consular service after examination in June of 1917.

In September of 1917 he was detailed to service as Consul in the American Consulate at Marseilles where he remained for three years, being transferred then to the post of Consul at Bankok, Siam. He held this post at Bankok about a year and a half, coming from Bankok to Shanghai.

—:o:— Will The Doctors Agree? —:o:—

By Arcady

U. S. MAIL GOES OUT TODAY ON PRESIDENT GRANT

Empress Of Australia Due Tuesday Morning Off Woosung

The liner President Grant of the Admiral Line arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The vessel will sail for Seattle at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon and is due there by way of Kobe and Yokohoma on August 29. Ordinary mail for the Grant will close at the American Post Office at 12.30 p.m. today.

The liner Empress of Australia, the newest addition to the Canadian Pacific fleet, is due off Woosung from Vancouver and Japan at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and mails for Manila and Hongkong at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday. Incoming passengers are expected to land at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock and the tender with outbound passengers and baggage, will leave at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The president Lincoln arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco early yesterday and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The steamer was scheduled to sail for Manila and Hongkong at daybreak today.

18 Ships Tied Up; Seamen's Strike Is Still A Deadlock

With eighteen ships now idle here, the strike of seamen employed by the China Merchants and San Peh Steamship companies seems to be just as much at a standstill as ever. Although there have been rumors that a settlement is near in the case of the San Peh Company, the China Merchants apparently is making no overtures to the Union, and as each of its vessels comes to port here, it is put out of commission. The seamen are still holding out for their full demand, which include that the higher wage scale be made retroactive to January 1.

BIG WELCOME FOR DR. SUN YAT-SEN IS POSTPONED

President Li's Personal Envoy To Greet Him, Report

Expectations of a numerous party that planned to give a welcome yesterday to Dr. Sun Yat-sen were disappointed by the typhoon which delayed the arrival of the Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Steamships on which Doctor Sun and a party with him made the voyage from Hongkong. Last night it was believed that passengers for Shanghai on the Empress of Russia will be able to land late today.

No further disclosures were made yesterday concerning purposes Doctor Sun has in view in coming to Shanghai at this time, but generally it is accepted that his departure from Canton was not forced upon him by reason of military reverses in his controversy with Gen. Chen Chuin-ming.

Mr. Eugene Chen, Doctor Sun's personal representative, came to Shanghai about ten days ago and it is known that he has been in conference here with representatives of elements of the Chihli faction at Peking, though the identity of these Peking agents has not been disclosed.

A view that has been put forward by southern adherents is that the Peking government under pressure of conditions that have arisen at the Capital have seen fit to open negotiations with Doctor Sun and now have to offer to him something of sufficient consequence to bring him north.

A telegram from Peking that was received yesterday by the China Evening Post says that President Li Yuan-hung has dispatched his nephew, Li Shu to Shanghai to act as an escort to accompany Doctor Sun to Peking. A representative of Gen. Tsao Kun is reported to be in Shanghai to meet Doctor Sun.

MISSION TO LEAVE

(Reuter's Service)

Simla August 11.—The Chinese mission to Kabul is returning to China. It will leave Kabul immediately.

Red Cross Relief Fund

The call comes in, more urgent every day, for funds to alleviate the sufferings of the tens of thousand of injured and destitute people in the typhoon-smitten city of Swatow.

The American Red Cross China Central Committee is receiving contributions to aid the victims of the storm. Donations may be sent to Dr. W. W. Peter, honorary secretary of the Committe, 4 Quinsan Gardens, or may be transmitted to The China Press. Contributions received at this office will be turned over to the Red Cross Committee.

The following donations received by The China Press office yesterday go to swell the fund of $3,000 proviously reported for the Red Cross.

Al	Tls. 50	
Mrs. T. Graham		$5
Saul Trading Company		$100
China Cotton Trading Company		$50
M. F. I.		$40
Total	Tls. 50.	$195

WORLD'S OLDEST WHITE MAN DIES; WAS 134, BELIEF

John Shell Remembered Daniel Boone And Washington

(Reuter's Service)

Louisville, Ky., July 15.—The funeral took place here recently of Mr. John Shell, aged 134, the oldest white man in the world. Among the many mourners were his two sons, William, aged 90, and Albert, aged seven. The latter is the offspring of a second marriage, Mr. Shell's first wife, who was two years his senior, having died only ten years ago.

The aged man retained full possession of his faculties to the last and discussed his funeral arrangements with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Creech, with whom he had made his home since he lost his own place through the foreclosure of a mortgage several months ago.

He was said to have been born in Tennessee on September 3, 1788, the son of Samuel Shell, a gunmaker.

Until the time he was "discovered," about four years ago, it is said that he had led a secluded life in the mountain country, but since then he had travelled considerably, exhibiting himself at state affairs. In 1919 he took his first airplane ride. On his visits to cities, he told newspaper interviewers that he remembered once of having seen Daniel Boone, and that he recalled the mourning that followed the death of George Washington. He said he was too old to enlist in the Mexican war.

Nationals Occupy Cork; Are Warmly Greeted By Citizens

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—It is officially announced that the Nationals have occupied Cork City, taking 50 prisoners.

The Nationals were accorded a tremendous reception on entering Cork City. The casualties are seven killed and many wounded, while some are missing. The Dublin Post Office was rushed by 20 irregulars whose main objective was the instrument room of the most important section, telegraphic communication. Petrol was poured out and ignited. The Fire Brigade arrived and promptly extinguished the flames after some damage but the destruction of the telegraphic instruments was not accomplished, the vital apparatus being intact. The Nationals have taken possession again. It is stated that normal service will be resumed today. One sentry was seriously injured while one irregular was arrested.

London, August 12.—It is reported that irregulars in Dublin attacked the post office last night, overpowered the guard, and set fire to the building.

Telegraphic communication with Dublin has ceased.

JOFFE, SOVIET'S REPRESENTATIVE, REACHES PEKING

Hopes To Induce Japan To Hold Conference There

BY JOSEF W. HALL

Staff Correspondent the China Press

Peking, August 12.—M. Joffe, the Soviet representative to China, told me on the train between Mukden and Peking today that he had been sent to Peking with full plenipotentiary powers for the establishment of relations between Moscow and China, and that he had been comissioned by both Moscow and Chita to conduct negotiations with Japan for the settlement of disputes.

His statement may be regarded as evidence that Russia considers this an opportune moment for settling her Far Eastern problems.

He anticipates that Japan will accede without delay to the Russian request to hold the conference in Peking. Mr. Joffe says that substantial concessions must be made on both sides.

His party contains ten trained men, some of whom were at Genoa, and Mr. Ivanoff, the expert on Chinese affairs, who is well known here. The party left Moscow on July 27, with only twelve days running time to Peking. Mr. Joffe was ill during most of the journey. The ministry of communications supplied the party with the usual diplomatic railway passes.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 12.—Chita's reply to the Japanese Note has been received suggesting Peking for the conference place to which Japan will reply stating a preference for some center in Manchuria.

Chen Returning To Canton; Plans To Offer Tang A Job

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 12.—Following the defeat of General Hsu Chung-chih and the retirement of his troops to Kiangsi, according to foreign telegrams General Chen Chiung-ming's forces are returning to Canton, leaving garrisons at Namyung, Lochang and Shuichow. It is also reported that General Chen Chiung-ming contemplates offering the Governorship of Kwangtung to Mr. Tang Shao-yi. General Chen is also said to be negotiating with General Ling Fu with a view to cooperation in Kwangsi.

Cigarette Monopoly To Be Investigated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 12.—It is reported that the Ministry of Finance has set in motion an inquiry into the affairs of the Shanghai cigarette monopoly. The inquiry will be conducted by Mr. Chuan Yun-kuan who is leaving for Shanghai for that purpose.

SHIPS HELD UP BY EXPECTED TYPHOON; MAY HIT HERE SOON

Empress Of Russia Is Waiting Off The Saddles

JUNKS IN RIVER

Small Craft Seek Shelter As Storm Approaches

With the typhoon advancing steadily northwestward toward our coast and threatening to strike early this morning slightly to the south of Shanghai, the shipping in port strengthened its moorings and small craft of all sorts last night sought the protection of the creeks.

There was little or no movement of vessels in the port yesterday, many ships due to sail being held up pending the passage of the storm, while incoming boats either hove to outside or put further out to sea to escape the blow.

Two typhoon signals were given during the day, following upon the preliminary warning, given by Siccawei Friday afternoon. The warning was repeated yesterday morning at 9:20 and repeated shortly before five o'clock in the afternoon. Late last night barometer, which had been falling for twenty-four hours, recovering slightly during the day, took a sharp drop and it was anticipated that by daylight Shanghai would feel the force of the typhoon, the storm here taking the form of cyclonic winds, with probable violent squalls and very high tides during the night and today. The typhoon, which originated near the island of Yap, is pursuing a course which menaces the coast between the Sieshan lighthouse and Chusan. The vicinity of Ningpo is expected to suffer from its force.

STEAMERS HELD UP

Among the few steamers leaving port yesterday were the Soochow, of Butterfield and Swire, and the Fausang, of Jardine, Matheson, for Hongkong, and the Tungchow, for Tientsin. It was believed that the south bound boats would lie to or put out to sea to escape the blast.

The Admiral Line steamer President Grant had about a two hour lead on the typhoon and came into port yesterday afternoon. It is possible that her sailing today may be delayed. The President Lincoln arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco and her sailing for Manila and Hongkong, set for today, may also be held up. Among ships which dropped anchor at Woosung to await the passing of the storm are the Sardinia, the Nikko Maru, the freighter Bearport and the Weihsun.

RUSSIA FEELS STORM

The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia, from Hongkong, due at Woosung at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was unable to make the tide because of the storm. A wireless message received late last night reported that the typhoon was raging and that it was unlikely that the ship would be able to make this morning's tide. She gave her position as forty miles East of Tongking. It is expected that she may possibly make the afternoon tide today.

Pootoo trippers of the weekend who left Friday night by the Hsin Ningshao will probably not get to the sacred island, according to information received yesterday, but will probably wait out the storm at Ningpo. Last night's sailing for Pootoo had to be abandoned.

RELIEF WORKERS LEAVE

The first Shanghai unit of doctor and nurses, ten in number, left for Hongkong yesterday by the Butterfield and Swire steamer Soochow. It was thought last night, however, that the ship might hove to in order to await the passing of the typhoon.

The party consists of Dr. Max Pfister and Mrs. Pfister, who is a trained nurse, Drs. Yue Ping-shang and Shen Szo yen and six Chinese nurses. Two of the latter are also photographers and have been delegated by the Chinese Red Cross Shanghai Branch to take pictures of the stricken port and aid in the compilation of a report which will be used in bringing the

extent of the disaster home to the public here.

Several hundred dollars worth of surgical dressings and medical supplies, particularly saline transfusions for the combating of cholera, were taken along by the party and the Chinese Red Cross—and the American Red Cross as well—is extending itself to get together a second and larger shipment of supplies to send to Swatow by the next available boat.

Since it is impossible for the Soochow to proceed direct to Swatow the American Red Cross here, through the American Consulate, cabled Hongkong yesterday advising of the relief party's departure and asking that arrangements be completed to send the unit to the scene of the disaster by the first ship of the Douglas Line. The Red Cross also cabled the American Consul at Swatow of the doctors' departure.

MANY VOLUNTEER

Dr. W. W. Peter, honorary secretary of the China Central Committee, American Red Cross, stated yesterday that he has received offers of their services from a number of doctors and nurses during the past two days. These offers have not been confined to Shanghai but have come also from Mokanshan, Soochow, Hangchow and other nearby cities.

It has not yet been definitely decided when a second batch of relief workers may be sent South, the Red Cross officials awaiting further word from Swatow with regard to the needs of the situation. The names and addresses of all volunteers are being filed, however, and if the call for more workers comes all available will be notified immediately. While cables from Swatow just now are laying special emphasis on the need of medical supplies, particularly cholera remedies, and on funds, the Red Cross officials here apprehend that, in view of the danger of a great epidemic of cholera, there will shortly be an even more urgent demand for physicians and nurses.

FUND OVER $3,000

Considerably over $3,000 in available funds was reported last evening by the American Red Cross Committee, including money in the treasuries of the Peking, Hongkong and Foochow chapters and donations received here. The Chinese Red Cross, in addition to the amount already expended for supplies to send down with the unit which went yesterday, has collected some $600 for further expenditures and expects to receive a great deal more within the next few days. The director of the local chapter is making an appeal to the Swatow Guild here to take the lead in a campaign for funds and various of the other guilds and associations are being approached to give their aid to the drive.

Members of the new Central Committee of the American Red Cross have been working strenuously during the past week in the interests of the relief fund and are looking forward to even more strenuous activity this week. The executive committee is to meet again Tuesday noon at the Union Club.

Permanent Peace In Scandinavia, Is Belief Of Premier

(Reuter's Service)

Stockholm, July 1.—The Premier, Mr. Branting, believes that a permanent peace has settled over Scandinavia, and that Bolshevism will never make any inroads in this part of the world.

These thoughts appear in an interview in the nation. In answer to the question whether Bolshevism could successfully invade Scandinavia, Mr. Branting said: "Certainly not, for, according to my opinion, the Bolsheviki have already seen their best days, and Bolshevism may definitely be said to be on the decline."

Asked whether he believed in lasting peace in the North, the Premier said: "I have reason to believe so. We have no cause here for military adventures."

The Premier doubted that the nationalist movement in the Scandinavian countries would ever give rise to an armed conflict.

Miners Will Meet Every Two Years

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 11.—The International Miners' Congress at Frankfort has decided to hold similar congresses every two years. The resolutions adopted today favored the prohibition of underground work for women and children under 16 years and the introduction of a seven-hour bank-to-bank shift in all countries.

Philippine Mission Here On Way Home From U. S.

"We are taking back to Manila from Washington the renewed assurance that independence surely is to be given to the Philippine Islands." This is a summing up of a statement made last night by Mr. Sergio Osmena, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Government, who was one of the leaders of the Philippine Mission now passing through Shanghai homebound.

In the social hall of the Pacific Mail steamer President Lincoln which is taking the party back to Manila Mr Osmena gave an outline of what had been done by the Mission which set out from Manila last May to present to the new administration at Washington a plea that the pledge of the Jones act promising independence to the Philippines be fulfilled. Reviewing the period of three weeks last June that the Mission spent in Washington he told of the presentation of the Mission's petition to President Harding and to the two houses of Congress.

Mr. Osmena discussing the answer that President Harding read to the members of the Mission in the Executive office offered the comment that in several particulars it followed along lines of the answer that was given by former President Wilson to the earlier petition of the same character that was presented at Washington by a preceding Filipino mission two years ago.

SEES MANY ADVANCES

"In his answer, though," Mr. Osmena continued, "President Harding agreed with contentions advanced in our petition that notable advances have been made in governing methods and in general conditions in the Philippines in recent years. "The President fully agreed that much progress has been made by our government.

"The outstanding feature of what the Mission has done, however," Mr. Osmena said, "is that we have obtained the definite assurance from the new Republican administration that no departure of policy is contemplated—that no backward step is to be taken—that we will be given our independence.

"Before we went to Washington, as no authoritative pronouncement in regard to the Philippines had been made, we were frankly in doubt about what policy might be brought into effect by the new administration which might not have seen fit to hold to the pledge that was given by the preceding Democratic administration. This question has been cleared entirely.

Continuing, Mr. Osmona, who saw the United States for the first time on the visit he has just completed, said that particular effort had been made by members of the Mission to acquaint the general American public with the aspirations of the people of the Philippines for independence.

WON AMERICAN PUBLIC

"And our efforts along this line met with success," he asserted. "The American people sympathise with us. If the question of giving independence to the Philippines were put to a vote of the people of the United States tomorrow, I believe the American public would grant to us the thing we ask."

Mr. Osmena was unwilling to venture any prediction of what steps are to be taken in coming months in the Philippines in connection with the project of seeking independence. The Mission, he said, on its return will formulate a complete report that is to be presented to the Commission on Independence composed of members of both houses. This report then will go to the Senate and to the House of Representatives from the Commission.

After President Harding's reply to the petition had been given Mr. Osmena and Mr. Manuel Quezon President of the Philippine Senate, who also was one of the leaders of the Mission, were entertained at dinner by President Harding shortly before the delegation left Washington. Members of the Mission divided into parties on leaving Washington and with the purpose of seeing as much as possible of America these parties took different routes to the Pacific Coast.

OTHERS COMING

A number of members of the original Mission of about 35 members now have returned to the Philippines. The party on the President Lincoln numbers eighteen persons, including the ladies, and Mr. Manuel Quezon and several others are on the Empress of Australia which is passing through Shanghai on next Tuesday. With Mr. Quezon on the Empress of Australia are Dr. A. Sison, of the faculty of the Manila College of Medicine, Mr. J. Vargas, Director of the Bureau of Lands of the Philippine Government, A. Luz and Mr. B. Razon.

Those in the party on the President Lincoln which was to sail at 4 o'clock this morning unless held back by the typhoon are Mr. Sergio Osmena, Senator Pojiro Guevara, Representative Pedro Abad Santes, Prof. Jorge Bocobo, Prof. Maximo Kalaw and Mrs. Kalaw, Mr. Carlos P. Romulo, Mr. Pablo de Guia, Mr. Eduardo de la Rosa, Mr. Francesco Zamora, Dr. Jose Albert, Mr. W. Trinidad and the Misses M. Kalaw, N. Albert, C. Albert, E. Guanio, A. Siguenza, C. Santos and G. Santos.

On the voyage across the Pacific the party took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a comprehensive survey of conditions in Honolulu and on the Island of Oahu where many Filipinos are engaged in work on the sugar plantations. The visitors were guests of public bodies in Honolulu through the period of their stay in Hawaii.

TEAM SCORING HIT

Of the many attractions being offered to the amusement loving public of Shanghai the musical team of Hamilton and Mills, now at Del Monte Cafe, continues to hold popular favor. These artists have been appearing through the summer season, each week introducing new songs direct from the publishers of New York and London. A number of their songs are new not only in Shanghai but in many of the big cities of America. Miss Mills is the possessor of a wonderful Lyric soprano voice of great range and power.

Seek To Locate M. A. Niernsee

An attempt to ascertain the present whereabouts of an American citizen named Malcolm Alexander Niernsee, who was last seen in Shanghai in April or May, 1920, is being made by American Consulates throughout China at the request of his wife, Mrs. Jane R. Niernsee, 522 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Niernsee left New York in August, 1919, for Peking, to supervise construction work for the Rockefeller Medical Foundation. He is described as a native born American, an architect by profession, aged 49. He is about six feet in height, brown hair, slightly grey about the ears, and has an artificial left leg. He uses a cane. Information regarding Mr. Niernsee should be sent to his wife.

New Englanders Of Woman's Club Plan To Give Tea Dansant

The New England section of the American Woman's Club announces as an inaugural feature of the Autumn activities that a tea dansant will be given at the Astor House summer pavilion on Thursday, September 20.

DEL MONTE CAFE TO GIVE BENEFIT FOR SWATOW AID

A special benefit program in aid of the Swatow relief funds is planned by the Del Monte Cafe management for next Thursday night, when the "Summer Follies" artists and others of the Cafe entertainers will put on a specially arranged cabaret and vaudeville show.

An admission charge of $1, or whatever patrons desire to contribute, will be in effect and the whole of the sum taken, together with a percentage of the gross amount of the cafe's business for the evening will be turned over, through the press, the management announces, for the benefit of the sufferers in the typhoon disaster.

The program, which will begin at 10 p.m., will include a number of new songs and dances by the members of the "Summer Follies" company and the Lansdorffs and special musical numbers by the Del Monte jazz orchestra.

Band Concerts

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1.—March, "The Baby Parade" Pryor.
2.—Overture, "Tutti in Maschera" ..... Pedrotti.
3.—Waltz, "Langage des Fleurs" ..... Roberts.
4.—Selection, "Eileen" Herberth.
5.—Song, "Farewell" Ancliffe.
6.—Selection, "Manola" Lecocq.

A. DE KRYGER,
Assistant Conductor.

Public performances by the Municipal Band and orchestra in the coming week will be given, weather permitting, as follows:

Monday August 14, 5.30 p.m.
Public Garden ...Brass Band
Tuesday, August 15, 9:15 p.m.
Hongkew Park ..Brass Brand
Wednesday, August 16, 5:30 p.m.
Public Garden ....Brass Band
Thursday, August 17, 9:15 p.m.
Public Garden ....Brass Band
Friday, August 18, 5:30 p.m.
Hongkew Park .Brass Band
Saturday, August 19, 4:30 p.m.
Hongkew Park ....Orchestra
Saturday, August 19, 9:15 p.m.
Race Course .....Brass Band

Arraign Clayton In U. S. Court

George B. Clayton, who is charged with having arms in his possession, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. Major C. P. Holcomb, who was appointed as attorney for Clayton by the court, requested a continuance in order to prepare his case. Bail was fixed at Gold $100. Clayton recently shot himself in an attempt at suicide while riding down Nanking Road in a motor car.

Two Sentenced To Death In S. Africa

(Reuter's Service)

Johannesburg, August 12.—A special Criminal Court which is trying the cases arising from the Rand revolt in March has sentenced two prisoners to death and several others to varying terms of imprisonment in connection with the shooting of natives.

"ELASTIC" TARIFF

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 11.—President Harding has intervened in the fight in the Senate over flexible tariff provisions and today summoned to the White House a number of Senators to whom he emphasised desirability of elasticity in tariff during the present shifting world conditions.

A Stepping-Stone to Success

Stenography. Many leaders of industry began as stenographers. It is often a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for this work in your own home. There are 293 I. C. S. Courses. Some of them are listed below.

Our office is open between 7 and 9 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the convenience of all who are interested in I. C. S. Training.

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Marine	Accounting	Farming
Steam	Foreign Trade	Plumbing
Mechanical	Advertising	Cotton Spinning
Mining	Salesmanship	Cartooning

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Real Estate Offerings

Below are listed various lots of land suitable for residences or factories which we have for sale.

	Area M. F. L. H.
Route Ferguson	6. 8. 3. 6.
Yu Yuen Road	4. 6. 1. 1.
Yangtszepoo Road	20. 2. 8. 1.
Chusan Road	1. 9. 2. 2.
Ward Road	7. 5. 0. 0.
Robinson Road	5. 5. 4. 1.
Soochow Creek	9. 0. 6. 5.
Hungjao Road	4. 0. 3. 4.
" "	8. 2. 4. 7.
" "	12. 3. 2. 8.
" "	17. 4. 5. 8.
Brenan Road	0. 9. 4. 0.

Full information given if you will call at our office.

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15 NANKING ROAD.

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"DID you say 'I will take it later' when the question of fire insurance for your house came up? Well, isn't your earning ability even more valuable to your family than the house they live in?

"THE time to buy insurance is when you know you can get it. Today you are apparently in first class shape. A few months from now, who knows?"

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MAIN OFFICE:
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FURTHER REDUCTIONS

FOR THIRD WEEK OF "WHITEAWAY'S" SALE

WE ILLUSTRATE HERE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS

Dinner Sets For 6 Persons, 30 pieces Neat design in apple Green. Usual Price $29.50 **Sale Price $22.50 Set**	*12 Baby Cots* English made white enamelled with colored pictures, sizes 4½ x 2 feet. Usual Price $36.50 **Sale Price $29.57**	*Navy All Wool Serge* 50 yards only, 54 inches wide British Manufacture Usual Price $5.95 **Sale Price $3.50 yard**	*Push Carts* Strong wood frames, carpet seat, rubber tyres, English made. Usual Price $13.25 **Sale Price $10.95** each	*200 dozen Napkins* Mercerized cotton damask, size about 19 x 17 inches. Usual Price $5.50 **Sale Price $3.95 doz.**
100 Only Decorated Enamel Toilet Sets 10 Coloured Designs Usual Price $26.50 **Sale Price $10.50 Set**	*30 Pairs only Infants White Canvas Shoes* Ankle strap, Leather Sole, Size 3, 4, 5, 6. Usual Price $3.75. **Sale Price $2.00 pair**	*"Viyella"* All New Designs, Plain Colours, Stripes and Cream Usually sold at $2.25 **Sale Price $1.60 yard**	*Wool Sweaters* Roll collar, V neck, all sizes, White. Usual Price $7.50 **Sale Price $5.75**	*250 Pillow Cases* Fine White Long Cloth, size about 19 x 28 inches. Usual Price $18.50 **Sale Price $12.50 doz.**
200 Sets only English Black Steel Saucepans 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 pints. Usual Price $13.00 **Sale Price $9.95 Set**	*20 Pairs only Childs White Canvas Shoes* Ankle Strap, Leather sole, sizes 7, 8, 9, 10. Usual Price $4.75. **Sale Price $3.00 pair**	*White Voile* Fine Even Weave 200 yards only left Usual Price $1.50 **Sale Price $1.00 yard**	*Aertex Underwear* Cool, easy fitting VEST OR PANTS Usual Price $3.95 SALE PRICE **$2.95** garment	*150 Yards White Lace Curtain Net* Good washing quality 54 inch Usual Price $1.55 **Sale Price $1.00 yard**
50 Sets only English Aluminium Saucepans Tinned Lined, Unbreakable 3 sizes 4, 6 and 8 pints Usual Price $16.50 **Sale Price $12.95 Set**	*35 Pairs Ladies White Canvas Shoes* Leather soles, Pumps or Oxfords. Usual Prices $8.50 and 9.50 **Sale Price $3.95 pair**	*Printed Floral Muslins* Good Washing Colours 50 patterns, 28 inch wide Usual Price 65 cts. yard **Sale Price $1.00 3 yds.**	*50 only Gent's Shirts* Smart check designs, in all colours. Usual Price $5.50 **Sale Price $3.50**	*100 Only Turkish Bath Mats, Various Colors* Sizes 18 x 28 inches Usual Price $2.95 **Sale Price $2.50 each**
500 Dozen White Cups and Saucers Thin Quality, Tea size Usual Price $5.50 **Sale Price $3.95 doz.**	*Ladies "Regal" Boots* In Black Calf or Glace, Louis or Cuban heel. Usual Price $18.50 **Sale Price $3.95 pair**	*Ladies Cotton Vests* Ribbed, Fancy Lace Top, All Sizes Usual Price $1.00 each **Sale Price $1.00 for 2**	*65 Gent's Umbrellas* All British make full size. Usual Price $4.95 **Sale Price $2.95**	*500 Bleached Damask Tabling* British made, 64 inch Usual Prices $3.50 **Sale Price $2.95 yard**
200 Dozen Tumblers 1/2 pint, etched design Usual Price $4.25 **Sale Price $2.95 doz.**	*Ladies White Canvas Boots* Louis Heels, American made. Usual Price $12.50 and 15.00 **Sale Price $2.00 pair**	*Ladies Ribbed Cotton* Combinations, Lace Trimmed, French Knee Usual Price $3.75 **Sale Price $2.90 pair**	*50 only Straw Hats* This season's stock all British made. Usual Price $5.50 **Sale Price $2.95 each**	*100 Only White Honey-Comb Quilts* British made, 54 x 74 inches Usual Price $6.50 **Sale Price $2.50 each**
150 White Porcelain Toilet Sets, 5 Pieces British Made Usual Price $12.50 **Sale Price $9.95 Set**	*Gent's "Nettleton" Boots* In Black Glace Kid and Calf American made Usual Price 21.50 **Sale Price $10.00 pair**	*Ladies White Cotton* Hose, size 8 1/2 to 10 inches good wearing quality Usual Price $1.00 pair **Sale Price $1.50 2 pairs**	*50 only Sun Helmets* "Hawkes" shape covered white drill, with puggaree. Usual Price $10.50 **Sale Price $6.50 each**	*1,000 Yards Madras Stencilled Muslins* various designs. 35 inch wide, Usual Price $1.95 **Sale Price 95 cts. yard**
75 Only Percolators 3 Pint, Aluminium Make Perfect Coffee Usual Price $5.50 **Sale Price $3.95 each**	*Men's White Canvas Oxford Shoes* Leather or rubber soles Usual Price $8.50 to 12.50 **Sale Price $5.50 pair**	*White Voile Flouncing* Nicely Embroidered Width 40 inch Usual Price $2.95 **Sale Price $2.00 yard**	*520 pairs Half Hose* Cotton, Black and White, small sizes only. Usual Price 65 cts. **Sale Price 45 cts. pair**	*2,000 yards Cotton.* Ball Fringe, Assorted Colours Usual Price $3.50 **Sale Price $2.50 doz.**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

HANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

11 SUGGESTIONS GIVEN STUDENTS GOING TO U. S.

Returned Students And Dr. Tsu Frame Important Recommendations

On a steamer arriving from America last month there were thirty-five Chinese students returning to China, after having spent some years of study in America. While on steamer in conference with Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, General Secretary of the Chinese Students Christian Association of North America, these students agreed upon eleven recommendations for Chinese students, who are planning to continue their education in America.

These suggestions will be of interest to the students leaving on Thursday, because they are the result of the actual experience of Chinese students themselves:

1. To maintain a balanced life devote some portion of one's time to social intercourse but not to such an extent as to interfere with one's studies, which are of one's primary concern.

2. Cultivate friendly association with some American students or people of culture. It affords one an opportunity to get an insight into real American life and to know its good and bad points. It may be difficult to start the relationship because of racial difference and one's own good points.

3. Get introductory letters from American friends before leaving China. They are valuable for entree into American homes.

4. Knowledge of good literature, athletics, college activities, membership in a church, etc. are good mediums of social intercourse.

5. The Christian Religion forms a large and important part in American life, and so it is worthwhile for one to know something about it, if one really wants to get into the spirit of America.

6. Knowledge of etiquette and social usage is essential.

7. Cultivate the spirit of loyalty and give support to any worthy cause, enterprise that originates among our own students.

8. Be prepared to furnish accurate information about China, for you are likely to be asked many questions by the American people.

9. The American people are sociable, of good humor and fond of good jokes. To enjoy their company and to have one's company enjoyed by them, one should show the same spirit.

10. Smaller colleges are to be preferred to the larger ones, as the former affords more opportunities for social intercourse with American people.

11. It is inadvisable for Chinese students to go to America without adequate means of support and expect to work their way through college, unless employment in America is assured beforehand through the help of relatives in business in America or other influential friends. The bitter experience of the majority of Chinese students who have gone to America without adequate means of support make this caution necessary.

Wang Chung-huai Will Accept, Belief

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 12.—The belief generally held a few days ago that Dr. Wang Chung-huai would not accept a nomination to the permanent Premiership failing Mr. Tang Shao-yi's acceptance seems to be dissipating and it is now freely stated in Chinese official circles that there is a fair chance of Dr. Wang Chung-huai accepting. There seems to be no doubt, however, that neither Mr. Lu Hsin nor Mr. Tien Wen-lieh will accept the portfolios and it is stated that Mr. Pien Chou-ching, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly will be nominated Minister of Commerce, and Mr. Sun Tao-jih, Vice-Minister of the Interior, will be nominated Minister of the Interior shortly.

General Chang Chou-tseng took over the War Office this morning.

Peking, August 12.—The Cabinet has instructed the various departments and organisations concerned to draw up budgets for 1922. When these reports are received, the National budget will be compiled and submitted to Parliament.

MUTT & JEFF

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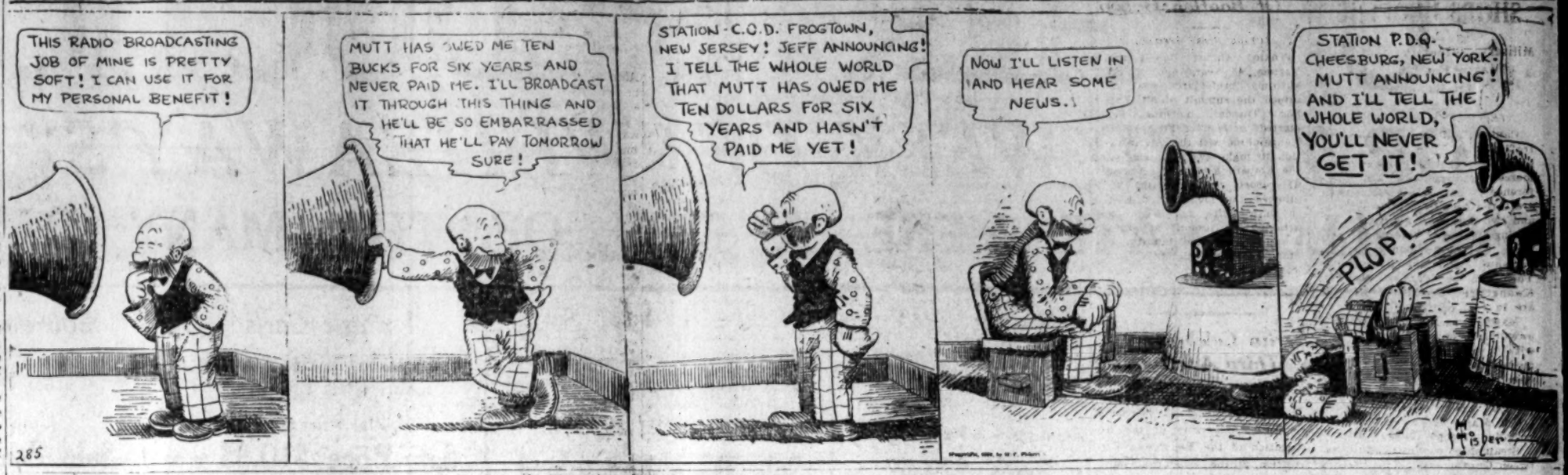
Evilently Mutt Has No Personal Pride

By Bud Fisher


THIS RADIO BROADCASTING JOB OF MINE IS PRETTY SOFT! I CAN USE IT FOR MY PERSONAL BENEFIT!
MUTT HAS OWED ME TEN BUCKS FOR SIX YEARS AND NEVER PAID ME. I'LL BROADCAST IT THROUGH THIS THING AND HE'LL BE SO EMBARRASSED THAT HE'LL PAY TOMORROW SURE!
STATION-C.O.D. FROGTOWN, NEW JERSEY! JEFF ANNOUNCING! I TELL THE WHOLE WORLD THAT MUTT HAS OWED ME TEN DOLLARS FOR SIX YEARS AND HASN'T PAID ME YET!
NOW I'LL LISTEN IN AND HEAR SOME NEWS.
STATION P.D.Q. CHEESBURG, NEW YORK. MUTT ANNOUNCING! AND I'LL TELL THE WHOLE WORLD, YOU'LL NEVER GET IT!
PLOP!
285

News Brevities

Charged with driving his motor car on the wrong side of Szechuen Road, Mr. H. M. Sayda, 276 Avenue Joffre, was assessed the costs of the action and dismissed with a warning by U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. Mr. Sayda admitted the charge, saying that one side of the street was closed for repairs and he did not see the signs warning motorists against using the other side.

* * *

Jui Mao-nui, a young Chinese woman charged by a relative with stealing two pairs of gold bangles, four pieces of fur lined clothing, and the title deed to property valued at $3,500, countered with the assertion that the property was her own and that she was being persecuted, when she was arraigned before Japanese Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday. She was sent to the Door of Hope, and the property was ordered held by the police until her release.

* * *

Violation of the regulation which prohibits riding on the running boards of tramcars was charged against thirty-three men who were arrested by the police in a round-up on Nanking Road yesterday. They were fined $1 each in the Mixed Court.

* * *

Mr. Lansing Hoyt, American Trade Commissioner in Shanghai returned recently from a trip through North China and Manchuria. While absent from Shanghai, Mr. Hoyt visited the various iron and steel centers in China.

* * *

The British-India S. S. Takada is expected to leave Hongkong (via Amoy) about August 17, for Shanghai.

* * *

E. Castro and M. A. Castro will be charged in the Spanish Consular Court with the theft of two stamp albums from 26 Dent Lane. They were arrested by police of the Wayside Station on warrants issued by the Spanish Consular Court.

* * *

Mrs. A. Austin was fined $5 in in the British Police Court by Magistrate G. W. King yesterday on a charge of improperly driving a motor car. Chief Inspector Kinipple who prosecuted said that Mrs. Austin overshot the traffic island at Szechuen and Nanking Road and collided with a ricsha and another motor car. Mrs. Austin claimed that she had been forced to do so in order to avoid a collision with another ricsha which was in the way.

* * *

Liang Chi-chao, noted scholar and politician, arrived from Nanking yesterday and will remain here for a week. A dinner was given in his honor last night at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel by the Chinese School of Art in Nantao. He will speak before this school today and tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. After staying here for a week, he will proceed to Nantungchow, Soochow, Wusih and Mokanshan, where a number of lectures has been arranged for him.

* * *

Mr. Chang Chien, Jr. newly appointed Commissioner for the Investigation of Industrial Conditions in Europe and America, will attend the Pan-Pacific Commercial conference to be held in Honolulu in October, according to an announcement he made yesterday.

* * *

Mr. R. G. Horodyski formerly of Polish Consular Bureau recently connected with I. S. S. and Volkart Brothers' Ag. here leaves after two-years-stay at Shanghai for Vladivostok on board ss. Shin-lee. Mr. Horodyski secured a position with the Polish Consulate at Vladivostok.

* * *

The high cost of dying does not always fall on the family of the deceased. The man who gets up the parade in China frequently feels it. Wong Sung-ping, wishing to do honor to a deceased person the other day, caused a funeral procession of more than 50 persons to form and march on Dixwell road. He neglected, however, to obtain a permit from the Municipal authorities as a result of which he was fined $3 in the Mixed court yesterday.

* * *

Tsen Sian-cee, a chauffeur, together with Tsang Ai-kyang, appeared in the Mixed court yesterday before Japanese Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Tsang, charged with the abduction of the daughter of the complainant, Zau Pau Sung. The accused was handed over to the Chinese City authorities.

* * *

Woo Ah-nyung, a houseboy, was charged in the Mixed court yesterday with larceny of $5 from Mr. Burt, a foreigner, living at 50 Bubbling Well road. The boy admitted the charge and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

* * *

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons have issued a useful volume called "Home Leave," which gives a summary of routes and fares to Europe, America and Australia, including side trips to Java, India, Egypt, Palestine and European countries.

* * *

Mrs. E. C. McCloskey, accompanied by her son and daughter, returned on the President Lincoln from the United States.

* * *

Dr. E. C. Dudley, accompanied by Mrs. Dudley and two daughters, Miss Katherine and Miss Helen, returned from the United States on the President Lincoln.

* * *

Mr. Cyril Wayne, son of Mr. C. L. G. Wayne, traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been given 100 percent marks in Chinese in the University of London according to information just received. Mr. Wayne is a former student of the Cathedral School.

* * *

Mr. D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce underwent an operation at the Soochow Hospital yesterday for an infection of the ear.

* * *

Miss Kathleen Twigg and Miss Nellie Duff arrived yesterday from Kuling. Miss Twigg will return to the mountain resort next week.

* * *

Among passengers arriving on the President Lincoln yesterday were Miss Louise Cates, Miss Benetia Cox, Miss Ruth Eldridge and Miss Elizabeth Faries.

* * *

Rev. P. C. Du Bose and family, and Rev. William R. Leete and family were among passengers arriving on the President Lincoln.

COMMENCEMENT HELD BY DAILY BIBLE SCHOOLS

Five Thousand Attend Exercises In Y.M.C.A.; Mr. James Yen Speaks

The Daily Vacation Bible Schools held their commencement exercises at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall on Friday afternoon. About 5,000 students were present from various part of Shanghai. Exercises included an address by Mr. James Yen, vocal duet by Prof. and Mrs. G. Poteat and a number of exercises performed by the students.

Six prizes were presented to the six best schools. The first prize was given to the Old North Gate Presbyterian Church. More than 200 copies of Bibles were given out as prizes to the children who had the best regard in attendance and study. During exercises a contribution was taken from the students amounting to $20, which sum is to be used for the opening of Daily Vacation Bible School in the interior of China.

The Daily Vacation Bible School movement was started in Shanghai four years ago. This was the most successful year when under the direction of the superintendent C. G. Wong of Shanghai College and with the cooperation of 300 young men and women from eighteen different academies and colleges. Forty two schools were organised with an enroiment of 3,600 students. Among these schools, five were financed by four leading Chinese churches in Shanghai. Teachers give their time without pay.

The schools have three hours lesson every day. Bible, Chinese reading, mathematics, singing, manual work, writing, physical training were taught every day, while all afternoons were given for visitation to the children's families by the staff and organised play. All Saturdays are given for socials and entertainments for children.

The total expenditure for these forty two schools amount to more than $2,000 which were raised by the students from schools and churches.

Final Results In Motorcycle Races

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, August 11.—The final results fo the six-day motorcycle races are as follows:

	points
1 Switzerland	2,990
2 Great Britain	2,980
3 Sweden	2,973

In the competition for individual machines the results were:

1 The British A. J. S. 2,994
2 The American Harley Davidson 2,993
3 The Swiss Motosacoche 2,975

The individual lightweight competition resulted in a tie between Condor (Switzerland) and Lewis (Great Britain).

The 350 category was carried off by Eric Williams on an A. J. S.

The sidecare class was won by a Swiss riding a Harley Davidson.

Obituary

LORD HENEAGE

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 11.—The death has occurred of Lord Heneage, at the age of 82 years.

KODAK ALBUMS

Large variety, prices from 30 cts. upwards.

Burr 8 Broadway

MOUTRIE GRANDS

Distinction is the attribute of every MOUTRIE PIANO

Distinction of design, matchless tone and lasting qualities.

A safe investment always. Seven Years Guarantee is given with all our instruments.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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PURE DRUGS — PROMPT SERVICE

WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY FROM US

Because we carry the most complete line of AMERICAN TOILET & PATENT PREPARATIONS at very REASONABLE PRICES.
Because licensed AMERICAN PHARMACISTS are always in attendance and your prescriptions will be compounded exactly as ordered.

LOOK FOR THE YELLOW FRONT STORE WITH THE SIGN OF THE EAGLE

THE EAGLE DRUG COMPANY, INC.

After Illness

After the racking effects of fever, dysentery, cholera, colic, or bowel complaints, every part of the body needs strengthening.

It is not enough merely to take tonics or artificial stimulants, for only by building up every part of the body can health be regained.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is a pure combination of the world's finest cod liver oil with hypophosphites of lime and soda—which never fails to build up delicate men, women, and children. It enriches the blood and nourishes muscles, bones, nerves and brain. You will gain an increase in weight and strength by taking it.

Doctors know this well, and have continued to recommend SCOTT'S Emulsion during 48 years. But take care not to confuse SCOTT'S with other preparations of cod liver oil. If you buy a cheaper substitute, you will buy a cheaper effect.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Unrivalled in its unique power of restoring health and strength

At All Chemists

Do Not Envy a Beautiful Head of Hair!

Nature Intended That You Should Have a Healthy Growth of Lustrous Hair.

If neglect or scalp disorders have brought about falling hair or loss of color, you need not suffer longer, for

'GERMOL' FOR THE HAIR

will restore the faded color and stimulate the roots so that you will have a healthy and beautiful head of hair. 'GERMOL' cures dandruff, allays scalp irritation and prevents scurf. 'GERMOL' is science's aid to nature that permits you to have a healthy head of soft and silky hair, regardless of your age. In every clime, 'GERMOL' is bringing hair health. A wonderful relief in hot weather. Your chemist carries it.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Far East

JAMES HAMILTON, Limited — 16, Canton Road, Shanghai

"—so we would gather in the coffee house to read the news sheets from England, the while smoking long pipes of Virginia tobacco."

—From an old letter.

THE charm of those early days is in every puff of Virginia tobacco

Gone is the romance of those quaint old days, but the charm that is in Virginia tobacco is world famous and will always live. For the golden sunshine and rich soil of Virginia have something about them that is exactly right for growing the best taste into cigarette tobacco.

And Old Mill Cigarettes, made entirely of high grade Virginia tobacco, have all the appetizing freshness and zestful taste that only Virginia tobacco can give.

Try them today.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U.S.A. Manufacturers

Also obtainable in handy slide packets of ten cigarettes.

OLD MILL CIGARETTES

CANTON TRAFFIC RESUMING BUT SHOPS UNOPENED

Military Situation Still Too Vague For Full Tide Of Business

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, August 6.—Inland traffic with Canton is being gradually resumed. Foreign commerce has met with no interference so far. At present there are three American, three British, and two Japanese gunboats protecting foreign interests here. The Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Samshui, and the Kwangtung-Yueh-Han, or Canton Hankow Kwangtung Section) railroads are in full operation.

Many firms in Canton are still unwilling, however, to comply with the request of the local authorities to throw their doors open for business. They fear some sudden change of military fortune which would afford another chance to the incoming or outgoing troops to loot.

Steamship communication between Canton and Macao has not yet resumed. Last May many Chinese residents left that port as a protest against the shooting of some 70 Chinese over a dispute in which the Portuguese troops there were involved. In normal times Macao has a Chinese population of nearly 80,000.

Canton is now without a civil governor. Since the death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, neither Dr. Sun Yat-sen nor his opponents have made any attempt to exercise the power of appointment. The Provincial Assembly has been unable to procure a quorum to transact any business.

In several districts of Kwangtung the situation is similar to that in Canton the pro-Sun magistrates have been driven out, the pro-Chen followers occupying their places.

In spite of the unsettled political condition, the work of city improvement is progressing. The Bund is being extended from the formerly west canal to the main station of the Kwangtung Yueh-han railroad at Wongsha. When this work is completed, the Yueh-han and the Canton-Kowloon may be connected by vehicle.

The Canton Militia, an organisation of business men armed for local defense purpose, has been given additional duty by the local military authorities. Ever since the outbreak in Canton the militia has assisted in patrolling the streets.

(Kuo Wen News Agency)

Peking, August 10.—Members of the Diplomatic corps yesterday visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to offer their congratulations to Dr. Wellington Koo, the new Minister.

The British Minister especially expressed his good wishes and spoke of the friendly relations which for years have existed between China and Great Britain. He suggested that Dr. Koo demand the withdrawal of troops from the Peking Mukden Railway line in order that through traffic might be resumed for the benefit of China and the friendly nations.

Attar Of Roses Supply Dwindles

(Reuter's Service)

Sofia, July 1.—Bulgaria's great attar of roses industry, heretofore one of her principal assets, is in danger of complete collapse. Figures just published show that last year's output of the most fragrant and precious perfume amounted to only 2,000 pounds. This is one-fourth of the pre-war product.

At one time Bulgaria produced 95 percent of the world's supply of attar of roses. The decline in the industry is due partly to an unchecked disease in the rose bushes, partly to the neglect of the gardens as a result of mobilisation, partly to decreased demand for the product from the United States, but more particularly to profiteering by the middlemen who not only have disposed of the essence at exorbitant prices, but have also ruined the reputation of Bulgarian producers by adulterat-

OIL PACT SIGNED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 11.—The Standard Oil concession for the exploitation of oilfields in Czecho-Slovakia has finally been signed.

LIBBY'S CONDENSED MILK

This Bird Ought To Have A Few Shots Of Bootleg Hooch

(China Press Service)

Tokio, August 10.—Teiichi Tajima, 43 years old, of Fukushima prefecture, who attained the summit of Mt. Fuji last Tuesday morning, has started a fast of 21 days at Kengamhine with the determination to make two suns rise on the Emperor's birthday, August 31, reports the Kokumin. He climbed the mountain dressed in pure white, and when he attained the summit he drank a cup of water and immediately started the fast, sitting upon a rock.

Berlin Celebrates Third Anniversary

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 11.—Today being the third anniversary of the promulgation of the Republican Constitution, all the Government buildings and many private houses were beflagged. The President issued a manifesto saying that heavy storms had swept over the young Republic, whose unity, right and liberty had been threatened, but his firm hope in the salvation of Germany and the world would not be abandoned.

The President and members of the Cabinet, officials and military officers today assembled in the Reichstag, which was decorated, and cheered for the Republic, the Fatherland and the nation and listened to a patriotic speech by the Premier, warmly appealing for social cooperation in the work of reconstruction and urging the pursuit of the path of justice in foreign policy.

It is noteworthy that the Bavarian State building was not beflagged.

Empress Of Russia May Sail Tonight

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Russia delayed by the typhoon may reach Woosung this afternoon, according to a wireless message received late last night. At that time the vessel was lying at a point about forty miles East of Tongking and it was not thought possible that she could get in on this morning's tide.

The message stated that the typhoon was raging. In view of the fact that the ship may get in this afternoon, passengers are advised to keep in touch with the local offices, as she will be despatched for Vancouver this evening if possible.

Equal Creeds In Palestine Is Plan

Commons' Act In Crushing Fight On Rutenberg Ends Serious Bar

BY A. G. GARDINER
(Former Editor of the London News)

London, July 8.—Great Britain's policy of equal opportunity for all creeds in Palestine will prevail. The action of the House of Commons in crushing the opposition to the Rutenberg concessions dismisses the likelihood that there will be any serious departure from the present plans. The formidable attack in the House of Lords and in the Commons upon Zionism has ended in fiasco.

During the war Balfour committed England to the undertaking that the Jewish return to Palestine would be its policy when hostilities ended. In accordance with that promise, England, in assuming the Palestine mandate, adopted a scheme to promote that end. The object was not to establish a Jewish state. That was impossible in view of the predominance of the Arab population and also because of the fact that Palestine contains the holy places of three competing religions, Christian, Jewish and Mohammedan. In the circumstances the mandatory power was aimed, not at giving Jews preference, but in establishing a just, impartial state where Jews, equally with Arabs and Christians would find a secure home.

The first Governor was a distinguished Jewish statesman, Herbert Samuels, a man of the highest character and ability who filled the office with conspicuous wisdom and justice.

There has been a strong undercurrent of opposition in England; of anti-Semitism abroad and of anti-British influence among certain Catholic powers. It was alleged that during the war the Allies promised the Arabs self-government. This was only conditional on their support of the Allies and the Palestine Arabs did not support their cause.

On the other hand the undertaking of the Jews was absolutely specific. The fulfilment has not injured the Arabs. It has given them equal rights with Jews and Christians. It has been alleged, however, that the Samuels administration favored the Jews in regard to concessions and land policies. There is no evidence that this criticism is justified.

The assault focused on a concession to M. Rutenberg, a Russian Jew, to develop electricity through the water resources of Palestine. The fact that he is a Jew was seized upon with great indignation. The fact that he was a Russian Jew was shocking. There came a furious attack in the House of Lords. Efforts were made to overthrow the concession and every vulgar prejudice was exploited. The fight was transferred to the House of Commons and there the anti-Zionists met their Waterloo.

Replying to the attack, Winston Churchill showed that the Colonial Office had closely scrutinised the proposal. Under it the Palestine Government controls prices and limited profits. Rutenberg himself is a man of genius and high character. No one denies the necessity for the development of the water power of Palestine. No one thinks the Arabs are capable of such development. They reap the advantage with the rest from the enterprise.

It was suggested that a Jew should not have been favored with the concession and that the business should belong to England. Such a selfish suggestion destroyed the bona fides of the case and the temper of Parliament showed little sympathy with the anti-Semite spirit. This is remarkable in a House so reactionary as the present. The division was almost sensational in its emphasis, only thirty-five supporting the attack with 292 favoring the Government. The result was the most crushing of defeats for the anti-Zionist movement.

There is no doubt mistakes have been made under the mandate, but it is clear that the Arabs have no real grievance unless equality of treatment be a grievance. On the contrary, they stand to benefit from the development of the country and the social order introduced. So far as the Jews are concerned, their claim to national rights in Palestine is indisputable.

The experience of the new regime on the whole has been entirely gratifying and the view strongly is heard in England that a national home for the Jews will tend ultimately to lessen the ground for hostility now widespread. Palestine itself cannot fail to prosper under an administration which for the first time provides security of life and equal laws under a capable enterprising government. Any attempt to upset the system would be a crime not only against the Jews but against Palestine and the best interests of the whole world.

Chinese Sentenced For Beating Girl

A Chinese named Chu Zing-kwei, who is employed in the New World as a singer and fortune-teller, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by British Assessor Mead and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of abusing a fifteen-year old girl. The girl testified that she was being taught to sing by Chu, but because she did not learn readily he had beaten her on several occasions. Her back was a mass of bruises. She was ordered sent to the Door of Hope.

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An Unknown Decisive Battle Of The War

How An Italian Army Corps Saved Rheims And A French Army And Made Possible The Great Foch Counter Offensive —The Action From Official Report

BY WALTER LITTLEFIELD

July 18 was the fourth anniversary of a decisive battle of the World War which has so far been overlooked by historians. The official accounts of it have never been made public and its predominating importance was scarcely realised at the time, because of the more sensational events which immediately followed. Even those who took part in it have never realised the truth.

It was fought and won by the Second Italian Army Corps under General Albricci, between July 15 and 18, 1918, inclusive, on the eastern leg of the Aisne-Marne salient, a few miles southwest of Rheims. If the Italians had been defeated the Germans would have reached the forest of the Mountain of Rheims, enveloped the city, and secured a position in the rear of the French army of Gouraud. They would have been able to develop their bridgehead a terre on the left bank of the Marne. The great counter-offensive of Foch, which began on July 18, would have been strategically impossible at that time.

German military authors have advanced superlative claims on this point. Let us quote from the most conservative. Erich von Ludendorff wrote in The Atlantic Monthly of last May:

"It is my opinion that a German victory at the Marne and near Rheims, even in July, 1918, would have been able to change the situation entirely in favor of the Germans."

THE BATTLE OF THE ARDRE

In the Italian official report, which presents the history of the Second Corps in France from April till November, the engagement is called the battle of the Ardre, after the little stream which the Germans attempted to second in order to reach Epernay, on the Marne. Its decisive character will be made the clearer if we establish its identity by briefly reviewing what preceded.

A battlefront may be likened unto an arch, because the stability of an arch depends upon its keystone. The keystone of a battlefront is that sector which, if eliminated by the enemy, causes the whole structure to give way. If this keystone be dislodged there is a reassembling of the stones and another, by the force of gravity, becomes the key.

It is so with this battlefront. On the eve of the great German offensive the keystone of the front was obviously the liaison between the British and French armies. Here the mortar, so to speak, was less cohesive than elsewhere, due to differences of language, training and psychology.

Thus, on March 21, 1918, the Germans having weakened the mortar by obliterating the Cambrai salient and by penetrating beyond Croisilles, Bapaume and Peronne, attempted two days later to remove the skystone itself—the Fifth British Army under General Gough. They almost did so. The eight-mile gap on its left was filled by the hurriedly mobilised devision of General Carey; the thirty-mile gap on its right was closed by the French divisions rushed up by General Fayolle.

Thus, the keystone being displaced but not removed, another sector of the line assumed its functions and then another and another, as each lost its character by successive German offensives, between Ypres and Arras on April 9; between Noyon and Rheims, May 27; between Noyon and Montdidier, June 9; and so we come to the final German offensive of July 15, which was concentrated at the liaison of Italian and French units, in the Valley of the Ardre.

It may, of course, be contended that Foch, by a series of minor manoeuvres from June 26 to July 15, had himself eliminated the function of this sector as a keystone. He had obtained strategic points on the perimiters of the salients made by the successive German offensives, and had massed troops on the west of the Aisne-Marne salient—to be utilised on July 18. But strengthening the supports of a keystone and increasing the weight do not change its character in relation to the whole structure. At any rate, Ludendorff believed it to be the keystone, and so ordered the German Crown Prince to strike there with the armies of von Einem and von Pillow, on July 15.

The German plan, then conjectured and now confirmed, was as follows: Von Einem was to attack Gouraud's army east of Rheims and try to reach the Marne at Chalons; von Below was to attack the eastern leg of the Aisne-Marne salient, massing at its weakest point, the Valley of the Ardre, reach the Marne between Dormans and Epernay, establish himself in the forest of the Mountain of Rheims, ten miles south of Rheims, and develop his line eastward along the rear of Gouraud.

Von Einem, advancing over the ground prepared by Gouraud in a two-mile withdrawal, lost troops by thousands and was stopped. Von Below forced the vortex of the salient south across the Marne around Dormans over a stretch of fifteen miles. But he did not reach the Marne at Epernay via the Valley of the Ardre, or the forest of the Mountain of Rheims, or the rear of Gouraud. The Italian corps on the Ardre blocked his way and then defeated him, while the positions he had reached on the Marne at Dormans were meanwhile, recovered by the American troops there.

In the battle of the Ardre the Italian army corps lost nearly 50 percent of its effectives in killed and wounded. Three thousand of its dead lie buried on the hill at Bligny. On May 29, 1921, the cornerstone of a monument dedicated to their memory was laid with considerable ceremony. There were present the French Minister of War, Marshals Foch and Petain, the Italian General Albricci, and M. Roche, the Mayor of Rheims. All made speeches about Italian valor and the necessity for keeping up Italo-French bonds of sympathy, but it was only the Mayor of the once threatened city who seemed to realise the decisive character of the battle, and he only partially. He said:

"France owes a debt of gratitude to the effort of the Italian troops, who made it possible for the City of Rheims to recover her independence (qui a permis a la Ville de Reims de retrouver son independence)."

The following details of the Battle of the Ardre are drawn from an Italian official document, which gives the movement of the Italian Second Army Corps in France from April to November, 1918, "Il II Corpo d'Armata sulla Fronte Francese; Aprile-Novembre, 1918." The pages dealing with the Ardre are merely incidental and no attempt has been made to show the relation of the battle to Rheims, the Army of Gouraud, or to the subsequent movements of the Allies on the opposite side of the Aisne-Marne salient, although the Forest of the Mountain of Rheims is mentioned as one of the German objectives. It is like a little corner of a great picture drawn with infinite care of minute reality, but obscured and overshadowed by the massed tout ensemble.

I have also good reason for believing that there is another official report of the battle written by a foreign General and now reposing in the archives of his Government, where it was received in the middle of December, 1919. This report, I have been told, does what the Italian report refrains from doing—shows the Battle of the Ardre in its relation to other actions and fully establishes its pre-eminent importance. This report has so far proved inaccessible to me. If published, it would make the present article quite unnecessary. On the other hand, no one but a military man would care for the Italian report in its complete form. I have, therefore, tried to give a readable digest of it, emphasised by translations of indicative passages.

"About the middle of April, 1918," says the report of the Comando Supremo, "the Second Army Corps, consisting of the Third and Eighth Divisions, received orders to repair to the French front." This corps, which had formed part of the Second Army on the Bainsizza, at the time of the catastrophe of Caporetto, was then being refitted and its personnel brought up to normal: 26,312 officers and men, 2,798 horses and sixty guns.

On reaching France it detrained near Mailly, forty miles south of Rheims, where it was hurriedly instructed in French methods of warfare. About the middle of May the Third Division fought in the Argonne and the Eighth at Vauquois and Avocourt. Then its commander, General Alberico Albricci di Gallarate, requested General Petain to bracket the two divisions together. This he did by incorporating them in the Fifth French Army, then commanded by General Buat and then by General Berthelot.

About the middle of June, therefore, the Italian Army Corps, now as a military unit, replaced the Twenty-eighth French and the Nineteenth British Divisions on the Ardre sector, taking up a front lying directly across the river about six and a half miles in length, extending from near Vrigny southwest through the Grove of Eclisse, with the Third and Eighth from rigt to left. On their right was the French Colonial First Army Corps; on their left the Fifth French Army Corps.

The Ardre is a little stream twenty miles long, which rises from springs in the Forest of the Mountain of Rheims, ten miles south of the city, and flows southwest into the Vesle, a southern confluent of the Aisne, near Fismes. The report continues:

"Signs of an elaborate offensive on the part of the enemy were becoming more and more visible, so that the commander of the army (Berthelot) abandoned a partial offensive already begun by the Italians. By July 4, signs of the impending offensive assumed such a convincing form that preparations for concentrated defense were made throughout the front (that is, by Berthelot's army covering the terrain from Rheims southwest to the Marne and thence west to Chateau-Thierry and by Gouraud's army east of Rheims).

"General Albricci believed that the principal attack would be delivered up the valley so that the enemy could best penetrate the middle course of the Ardre, cut off the Forest of the Mountain of Rheims from the Marne, and advance on Epernay. Hence, every precaution was taken to meet this eventuality. The Third Division was ordered to prepare a close front toward the west, with its right on Vrigny and its left in second position, while the Eighth was to hold the Wood of Courton at all costs. . . . In the second line the corps was supported by the 120th French Division and by 138 guns of field and midcaliber. Altogether it had 238 guns. In the rear other troops had been placed at the bridges across the Marne."

JULY 15

The report says that the Italians learned from prisoners that the attack would be made at midnight, July 14-15, so half an hour before this time they opened a counter-preparation fire from their guns, which was answered forty mintues later by the enemy's bombardment. This was particularly heavy on the Eighth Division. Then the infantry attack was launched, as had been foreseen, against the western side of the Bligny salient.

An Italian and a French battalion in the Wood of Eclisse and part of the Alpi and Brescia brigades on the ridge, between the wood and the Wood of Courton, "decimated by the bombardment, were thrown into confusion and annihilated, so that the Germans, supported by tanks," were able to swarm over the ridge into the Valley of the Ardre.

Thereupon the Eighth Division, with the Second Battalion of the Fifty-second Regiment for reserve, was ordered to attack, and the Third Division was ordered to support the attack with its artillery and to occupy the Wood of Petit Champ. But the enemy, being constantly reinforced, obliged both the Eighth Division and the right wing of the Fifth French Army Corps on its left to give ground.

"The attack of the enemy continued to move across the Valley of the Ardre until it involved the entire front of the Third Division. Strong columns from Bligny ascended the valley and violently assaulted the battalion of the Twentieth Regiment, which was defending the line of Chaumuzy. This battalion made a stubborn defense; about midday our aviators signaled that an equally brave resistance was being made by the troops which still held the mount of the Wood of Eclisse. The Twentieth's detachment being finally overwhelmed, retired on Marfaux, where it was attacked on the flank by enemy troops, who now had free passage over the Courton-Eclisse ridge."

Next the enemy tried to open a passage between the left of the Eighth Division and the Fifth French Corps. His artillery fire was increased and more taks appeared in the valley between Chaumuzy and Marfaux. The Alpi brigade was then bracketed with the French 120th Division, while the survivors of the Brescia brigade were sent to the rear. The artillery suffered severely. Of the thirty guns massed in the principal line of resistance belonging to the Eighth Division only seven were rescued. The 228th Regiment of French Artillery lost eighteen out of twenty. Meanwhile, the Italian assault battalion was making repeated attacks across the Courton Wood in the direction of La Neuville-aux-Larris in vain attempts to stop the enemy's infiltration through the widening gap between the Eighth's left and the right wing of the Fifth French

(Continued on Page 7)

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MRS. Bertha Blancett, of Portland, Ore., the only woman guide in the Yosemite National Park, has been officially commended by Superintendent Lewis for "quick action and fine work" in putting out a forest fire that threatened a park disaster. She was taking a horseback party to Eagle Peak when she discovered the blaze. She unsaddled her horse and began beating out the flames with her blanket. Then discovering a trash can near the trail, she used its top as a shovel and soon had a trench between the fire and the trees. Her party carried water in the can, wet the brush, and the flames were checked.

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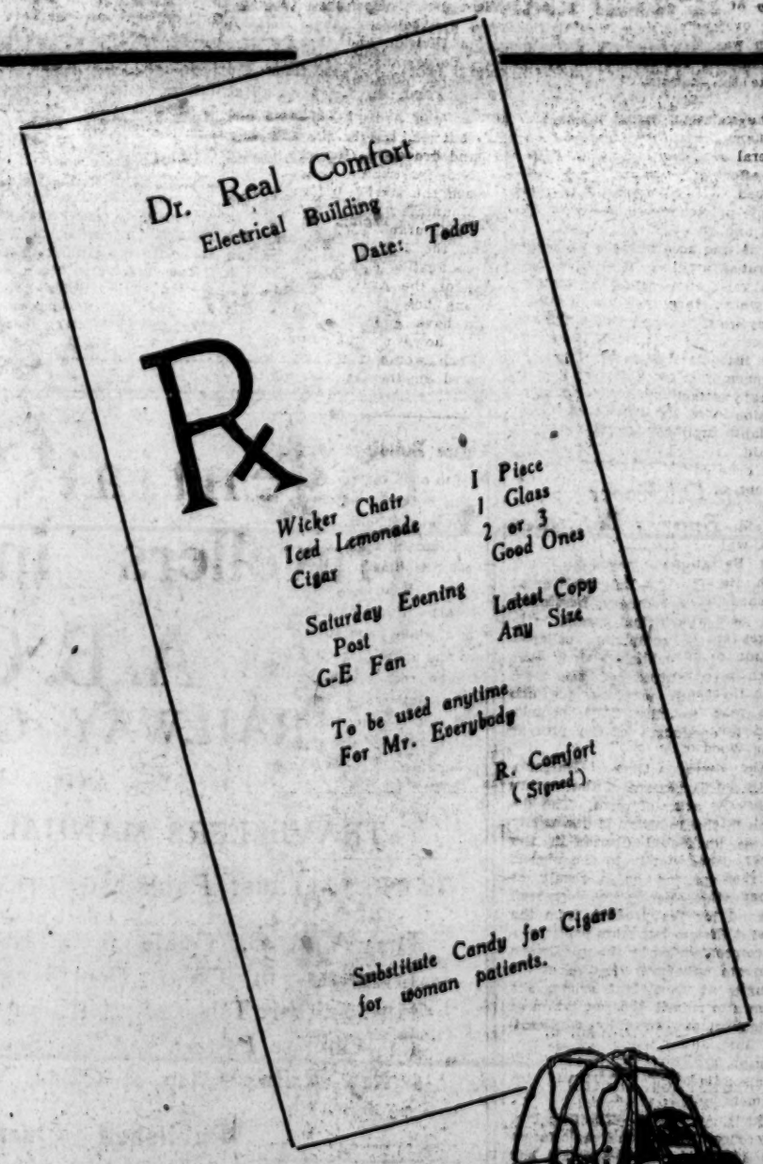
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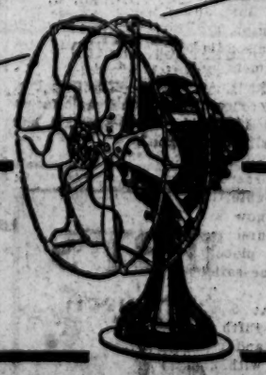

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An Unknown Decisive Battle Of The War

(Continued from Page 6)

Corps. One of the reserve battalions of the French 120th then joined the assault battalion in its work and together they closed the line, while the Germans who had broken through never got back.

At 2:30 p.m. the enemy overcame the last resistance at Marfaux, and then, with a fresh Prussian division of assault, attacked the Wood of Petit Champ, held by a couple of Neapolitan battalions, and the Wood of Vrigny, held by two Salerno battalions. The former were driven to the eastern edge of the grove, but the latter stood their ground.

In the middle of the afternoon the Third Division, constantly facing superior numbers, which were crowding up the valley of the Ardre, continued to hold its right, while its left took up a position on the line of hills east of the Courmas valley. By night the Eighth had completely closed the gap between it and the French.

JULY 16

During the night the defending forces were rearranged. The infantry of the Fourteenth French Division was placed at the disposition of General Albrieci, and on the night of July 16-17 it came to the support of the 120th. At dawn the Germans renewed the attack, but at every point were anticipated by a counter-attack. At about noon General Berthelot, the commander of the army, ordered and then counter-ordered a general offensive. The Italians also had their "Lost Battalion;" the 408th Regiment was isolated beyond Marfaux and had to be provisioned by airplanes. Here, indeed, the enemy made a breach, but it was instantly filled by two battalions of the Fifty-second Regiment. At about 9 p.m. the Italians concentrated their artillery fire on the Valley of Pourcy and under its cover re-established their positions in the Wood of Courton and north of the Wood of Sarbruge.

"The serious peril of having the basin of the Ardre overrun was thus overcome and the enemy again was stopped along his entire front (that is, the front opposite the Italians)."

JULY 17

The relative inactivity of the Germans during the night caused General Albrieci to order a general offensive at dawn; this was stopped by the resistance of the enemy, particularly between Nauteuil and the Wood of Sarbruge; then it was accelerated with concentrated artillery fire on the open valleys of Espilly and Bullin, where large forces of the enemy were reported to be gathering.

"A little later, at 11:30 a.m., the enemy, in his turn, launched a heavy attack upon the 120th Division (French); the fire of all available artillery was called to its aid and the Third Division was ordered to support it; the consent of the commander of the army (Berthelot) was asked for the aid of two Colonial battalions which were at Ecueil; the First Battalion of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, which had just returned from furlough in Paris, was sent in motorcars to St. Imoges and placed at the disposition of the 120th; the Fourteenth was sent to support the 120th in case of need, as were three reserves battalions held at the disposition of the army corps in the Wood of Talma.

"The enemy was repulsed, but a little later, owing to his tenacious pressure of the fronts of the Fourteenth and the 120th, from the ruins of Courton toward Pourcy, our efforts were again paralysed."

Then mistaking a rearrangement of enemy forces in the Valley of the Ardre for a retreat, the commander of the Third Division ordered an attack through the Wood of Petit Champ, but was stopped by a fresh German division coming into line and attacked in the direction of the Wood of Ecueil-la-Maisonnette. The Seventy-fifth Regiment bore the brunt of this shock; its commander was seriously wounded and three Majors were killed.

By night the situation was so well in hand that General Berthelot ordered an offensive with all available troops for the next day. We now know why: on that day the first coup de Foch was to take place on the opposite side of the salient.

JULY 18

"At 9 a.m., in unison with the Fifth Corps (French), the left and center renewed the conflict with great vigor and gained ground, particularly the left (the Fourteenth Division), which, after a most fatiguing and fierce day, toward evening recovered almost entirely the principal positions in the Wood of Courton linking them up with Liberty Wood, the Germans losing 100 men and 30 machine guns. On the right, in unison with the First French Colonial Corps, the Second Division (French) reinforced by three Italian battalions and supported by the remaining strength of the Third Division, made an attack in the direction of the Wood of Petit Champ and Courmans."

The conflict lasted far into the night; there were fierce hand-to-hand conflicts at several points—near Courmans and on the road west of Onrezy—the results of which showed that the enemy's morale was rapidly ebbing. It was the beginning of the end. On the following day, when General Berthelot, having secured General Petain's permission, made a general assault with the Fifth Army, the enemy invariably gave ground. When the British Twenty-second Corps, ordered to reinforce the Fifth Army, reached the front on July 20, it found "that the whole line had been for two days in full advance toward the north. The situation invited the most fortunate successes."

After the battle of the Ardre the Second Army Corps returned to its base at Mailly. Then on September 7 it again took the field, fighting in the advanced movements across the Aisne, in the retaking of the Chemin des Dames, and so on, until the armistice of November 11 found it on the Meuse between Fumay and Revin. It was thus the Italian soldier finished his mission on the French front. His losses numbered 4,375 killed and 6,359 wounded, more than the combined losses of the French, British and Americans in Italy.

It is, therefore, perfectly plain that what the Germans tried to do to Gough's army in March they repeated in regard to the Italian army corps in July, although on a smaller scale and with signally less success. Here the only gap made was between the Eighth Italian Division and the French Fifth Corps on the left, and it was almost immediately filled. On the right, the line held. In the center (the Ardre Valley) it bent but did not break, and its rebound drove the Germans from the field, frustrating their design to reach the Marne, the forest of the Mountain of Rheims, the rear of Gouraud.

Had the Italians with their French auxiliaries not won the battle of the Ardre there is no knowing how far the Germans would have gone. One thing is certain, however; the first coup des Foch would not have been delivered on the last day of the battle.

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WANTED to rent furnished house in Western district or French Concession from 1st November, modern conveniences, garage. Reply H. Herlofson, 44 Szechuen Road. 51031 A 13

WANTED to rent small house, preferably with option to purchase, near French Park, with occupation about September 1 to November 15 suitable furniture taken over if necessary. Offers to Box 1245 THE CHINA PRESS. 51027 A 13

WANTED to rent, from September 1, 4-5 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, garden, garage, Western district or French Concession. Address Box No. 1251, THE CHINA PRESS. 51036 A 17

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED GODOWN with floor space 80 feet wide by 150 feet long. Zellerbach Paper Company, 4 Avenue Edward VII. 50958 A. 13

GODOWNS, TO LET

GODOWN to let near Soochow Creek and Bund. Apply to Box 1240, THE CHINA PRESS. 51018 A 12

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET.—Suite of two office rooms on first floor of the Ben Building. Area 520 square feet. Rental Taels 75.00 including light, water, etc. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Phone Central 1930. 51081 A 16

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—Large office room and closet to let till Feb. 1st at Tls. 30 per month. Immediate possession. Enquire to Box 1274, THE CHINA PRESS. 51085

TWO desirable connecting office rooms to let. Central district. Quiet location. Apply to Box 1265, THE CHINA PRESS. 51072 A 15

OFFICES to let, ground floor, 14 and 16 Canton Road, all space ground floor No. 16 and half space No. 14, containing about 4,500 square feet, will let as a whole or will subdivide, rent reduced. Apply J. T. Hammond, 5 Jinkee Road. 50689

TO LET, for immediate occupation, 8 large and 1 small office rooms, Central district. Apply M. Lion Co., 44 Nanking Road. 51010 A 16

FOR RENT—Modern office space ground floor, in Central district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 1220, THE CHINA PRESS. 50977 A 15

OFFICE SPACE for rent. Very desirable office space on Nanking Road in the center of business district. Available for occupancy at once. For further information apply to the Electric Equipment Company, 50 Nanking Road. Telephone C.4757. T. F. 42

TO LET. Two office rooms on 1st floor of No. 21, Museum Road. Rent very very moderate. Please apply Pohoomull Bros., on the Premises. 50973 A 18

TO LET for immediate possession, office or small show-room at 124, Szechuen Road. For further particulars, please apply to the Han Yung Company, 50 Kiangse Road. T. F. 19

TO LET. Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road. T. F. 18

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Western district on tram line. Attractive modern six roomed house. Three bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, small private garden. Newly decorated throughout Taels 112 per month. 2 years lease. Some fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 1267, THE CHINA PRESS. 51076 A 16

FOR RENT: In French Concession, five room furnished house modern in every respect. Apply to Box 1268, THE CHINA PRESS. 51079 A 20

NICE little house, 5 rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, hot and cold water, telephone, garden. Quiet residential section. Rent Tls. 55. Furniture to be taken over. Reasonable 25 Studley Avenue off Baikal Road, Cars 7, 8 and 9. 51082 A 13

TO LET house, 4 rooms, attic, kitchen, and bathroom, hot water, on French town, 436 Rue Auguste Boppe. Rent Tls. 35.00. Furniture to be taken over at reasonable price. Apply, 4 to 6 p.m. 51055 A 15

TWO houses in front of No. 71 Kiaochow Road, each consisting of seven rooms in two stories with kitchen, two bathrooms, garage, and servants quarters attached. The atmosphere around them is wholesome. Apply to The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, 9 Ningpo Road. 51070 A 19

NEW RESIDENCES in Western district with tennis and garden, garage and all modern conveniences. Occupation 1st September. Terms moderate. For further particulars, please apply to the SHANGHAI TRUST COMPANY, No. 9 Ningpo Road. 51073 S 1

TO LET. Four eight roomed houses with garages, Western district. Apply Sidney J. Powell, 13A Canton Road. 51068 A 17

TO LET. Partly furnished six roomed house on Route Vallon. Garage, garden, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. Rent Tls. 85. Furniture and fittings, and piano to be taken over for Tls. 700 Ready for occupation September 1. Apply to Box 1262, THE CHINA PRESS. 51056 A 15

6 ROOMS modern residence with attic 2 bathrooms, garage, servants quarter, situated at Edinburgh Road, at moderate rent. Apply to Venus Life Assurance Co. 127 Szechuen Road. 50955 A 17

TO LET, in Central part of Avenue Joffre, a six-roomed house. Bath rooms with all modern conveniences, verandahs, garage, garden, telephone etc. Fittings to be taken over. Lease for two years. Apply to Box 1248, THE CHINA PRESS. 51032 A 13

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG married couple, American, desire furnished apartment in private American or French family in Western district. Meals served privately. Occupancy September or October. Surroundings must be refined and quiet. Apply to Box 1271, THE CHINA PRESS. 51084

ROOMS TO LET

IN French family, to let 2 single rooms with bath. First class cooking. $100 per month. Phone W. 3125. Near French Park. 51026 A 17

TO LET, unfurnished rooms in French Concession. Very cool place. Splendid opportunity for bachelors tired of living in boarding house. Apply Federal Garage, 43 Avenue du Roi Albert. 51044 A 13

TO LET, in Central district, one double room with bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two friends. Full board. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road (top floor). 50971 A 20

KING'S HOTEL, 1 Ferry Road. Entirely under new management Single rooms from $85.00. Double rooms from $220.00. Tennis court, and garage. Phone West 1987. Foreign Supervision. 50970 A 13

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG competent physician (Chinese), graduated from class A medical school in America and having had 2½ years' training in large modern Hospitals, wants position in insurance company or any large institutions in Shanghai. Best references. Apply to Box 1239, THE CHINA PRESS. 51078 A 18

RELIABLE amah desires position in small household to do all washing, mending and sewing. Excellent reference. For further information apply Miss Douglas, telephone C. 227 between 10 and 12 a.m. 51080 A 16

YOUNG PORTUGUESE, British subject, desirous of obtaining a position as an assistant Purser. No previous experience. Has experience in stenography, correspondence and general office routine. Excellent testimonials. Salary no object. Please reply to Box 1275, THE CHINA PRESS. 51090 A 16

COMPETENT American male stenographer and general office man desires position. Apply to Box 1257, THE CHINA PRESS. 51057 A 15

EXPERIENCED and efficient stenogeneral office man open for immediate engagement. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1269, THE CHINA PRESS. 51037 A 13

AMERICAN YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer. Well educated, conscientious and willing to work hard. Will accept moderate salary until ability is demonstrated. Reply to Box 1260, THE CHINA PRESS. 51053 A 15

CAPABLE young man seeks employment in any office capacity well recommend. Good knowledge and experience in exports, imports, fire insurance, accounts, and shipping also all round office work. Desires immediate engagement. Address Box No. 1256, THE CHINA PRESS. 51042 A 13

STENO-TYPIST, an ambitious young Chinese, desires immediate position. Additional knowledge of filing, coding, and general office work. Willing to start on small salary. Apply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 51041 A 13

AMERICAN young lady, competent experienced stenographer, open for immediate engagement. Replies to Box 1235, THE CHINA PRESS. 51009 A 16

SITUATIONS VACANT

BRITISH company requires stenotypist. State age, nationality, speed and salary required. Accuracy and speed essential. Address Box No. 1266, THE CHINA PRESS. 51075 A 15

WANTED, Japanese housekeeper middle aged, fond of children. Apply to Box 1250, THE CHINA PRESS. 51034 A 17

SUMMER RESORTS

LARGE furnished house on Mokanshan containing 7 rooms and 3 bathrooms available for Summer. Fine location. Apply Raven Trust Co. T. F. 23

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LESSONS given in "Gregg" shorthand, the system adopted by all leading business schools in America. Apply to Box 1276, THE CHINA PRESS. 51092 A 20

LADY, experienced knitter, has done work for best people in town, well qualified to give lessons in knitting, terms on application. Address Box No. 1239, THE CHINA PRESS. 51015

ENGLISH ladies give lessons. English, shorthand, typewriting and music. Miss Ryan, 3A Wongkashaw Gardens W. 2779. 46239

CHINESE lady graduated from high school, desires to teach English in private homes. Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. 50957 A 18

EXPERIENCED language teacher gives lessons in Shanghai dialect and mandarin. Speaks German and good English. Apply to Box 1242, THE CHINA PRESS. 51022 A 16

APARTMENTS TO LET

NICELY furnished two roomed apartment, suitable for couple or two bachelors, Bubbling Well district. Apply to Box 1272, THE CHINA PRESS. 51086 A 13

TO LET, nicely furnished flat of three rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached, facing South, pantry, kitchen etc. Reasonable price. Apply 36, Quinsan Road. 51066 A 13

TO LET, well furnished flat or rooms open to the South, near tram. Apply 34, Wayside Road. 50996 A 13

TO LET, in Central district. Three roomed partly furnished flat. Apply G. N. Marshall. Phone Cent. 2029. T. F. 32

USED CARS

HUPMOBILE roadster for sale. Owner driven. In perfect condition. Economical running. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 1273, THE CHINA PRESS. 51085 A 13

FOR SALE, 7 seater Chandler motor car in splendid running order. Owner driven. Wire wheels. Bargain. Apply to N. G. Dronnikoff 837 Avenue Edward VII. c/o Federal Garage, near Rue Paul Beau. 51059 A 15

FOR SALE, Ford car in excellent condition. Newly painted and upholstered. Self starter, wire wheels, extra set of covers, spot light and large set of tools and extra parts. Telephone E. 190 for further particulars. 51028 A 18

STUDEBAKER special six, as good as new. Owner has left Shanghai. Bargain for cash or negotiable paper. For particulars and inspection, address Box No. 1246, THE CHINA PRESS. 51029 A 13

FOR SALE, a beautiful Chandler, 6 cyl. Despatch Model, five wire wheels, in perfect condition, recently overhauled. The car has a beautiful appearance, is fast and smooth and absolutely reliable. As the owner is going home he is willing to accept Tls. 2,000 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 1236, THE CHINA PRESS. 51013 A 17

OVERLAND 5 seater for sale in excellent running condition, recently overhauled, car has a very good appearance. Owner leaving for home. Will accept reasonable offer. Apply Box B. Burlington Hotel. 50993 A 15

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED to rent from September 1. Two or one large office rooms on Nanking Road. Apply to Box 1263, THE CHINA PRESS. 51058 A 15

ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant one large front room facing South, with bathroom and verandah attached. Apply Mrs. G Pollock.

TO LET
One front room with private bathroom and verandah, also one attic room with full board. Please ring up North 482.

TO LET
A FLAT of three small rooms and bathroom, Suitable for two bachelors or two ladies. $150 with full board. Tennis and garage, in Western district. Apply to Box 1219, THE CHINA PRESS.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road
BOARD-RESIDENCE
Phone West 883
50375

ORIENTAL HOUSE,
21 Boone Road.
Two large rooms, one front and one back, facing garden, also small room with bath attached, hot, cold water. With or without board, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102. 51061 A. 18

TO LET. A large single unfurnished room, with attached bathroom, in French Concession close to Bund. Moderate rental. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Phone Central 1930. 51081 A 16

COMFORTABLE rooms to be let with bathrooms attached, hot and cold water service, situated in a healthy part of town. Excellent board with hygienic kitchen, under personal supervision. Please call at 378A Avenue Joffre, or ring up W. 386. 50992

"HOLLYWOOD." Beautiful room Suitable for two persons. Large verandah, private bath with shower, every comfort. Excellent table. Tel. W. 2427. 51005

NICELY furnished rooms, with private bath, suitable two bachelors or married couple. From $75.00 to $100.00 with board. Optional without. 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 51066

TO LET, in private family with board, nice furnished room with private bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply from 12 to 3, 6 to 8, 16 Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well. 50896

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board large well-furnished room with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or 'phone West 805. 50983 A 15

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WRIGHT AND BELYEA, for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 5 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 255. T. F. 5

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SEWING machine, quite new, for sale. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 1270, THE CHINA PRESS. 51083 A 13

FOR SALE, a 20' motor boat, in excellent running order. Owner has bought a larger one. For particulars, please apply to Box 1139, THE CHINA PRESS. 50983

FOR SALE Revolving back Thornton-Pickard Reflex Camera. F 4.5 lens. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 1139, THE CHINA PRESS. 50984

WHITE Cellular Shirting suitable for Summer and Tennis Shirts, 27 inches wide 30 yards long $11.00 per piece. Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd. 10 Nanking Road. T. F. 31

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. 50769

MAH-JONGG RULES: Original Copyrighted Rules in English "Mah-Jongg" as popularly adopted and played by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Simplified score-card (easily memorized) included. Price $0.50 per copy TECHNICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, 83 Szechuen Road. T. F. 1

FOR SALE, Indian 7 h.p. with side car, electric light in splendid running order. 127, Route Vallon. 51045 A 13

FOR SALE big lot Dutch Cheese. Very good brands. Parties interested apply to Box 1253, THE CHINA PRESS. 51044 A 13

VERY old Italian violins in very good condition. Nicolai Amati, Giovanni Lorentini, Joseph Klotz, Caspi de Salo, Jacobus Stainer. Apply to 4 Scott Road. 51035 A 24

WANTED a marine motor about 6 to 10 H. P. New or second hand. Replies stating full particulars and price to Box No. 1252, THE CHINA PRESS. 51036 A 15

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WANTED: Partner cash required $5,000 or less must devote his time as manager. Business started and is very promising. Apply to Box 1253, THE CHINA PRESS. 51038 A 13

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Complete List Of Students Entering American Colleges

One hundred and nineteen students from Tsing Hua and other colleges will sail on the steamer Nanking which is scheduled to sail on Thursday. Among these 60 are graduates from Tsing Hua College, established in 1911 as a result of the return by America of a portion of the indemnity paid by China on account of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

The following is a complete list of students who are leaving for America next week together with the colleges that they plan to enter and the courses they propose to take:

Name	Where	Course
Chi-chung Chang,	Iowa State College of Agriculture	Animal Husbandry
Hsi-Lu hang,	University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin	Economics
Jui Chang,	Cornell College, Iowa	Economics
Wen-tsun Chang,	Colorado School of Mines	Mining
Hsi-lin Chao,	Reed College, Oregon	Political Science
Chin-jen Chen,	University of Missouri	Journalism
Hua-ying Chen,	Clark University, Massachusetts	History
Shih-fu Chen,	Clark University, Massachusetts	Political Scienec
Hsi Chen,	Colorado College	Banking
Tehsu Cheng,	Grinnell College, Iowa	Political Science
Man-yang Chiu,	University of Wisconsin	Applied Chemistry
Chen-sheng Chou,	University of Illinois	Banking
Shih-ming Chi,	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Mechanical Eng.
Pao-hsun,	Cornell College, Iowa	Economics
Ching-ju Ho,	Oberlin College, Ohio	Education
Yun-hsuan Ho,	University of Chicago, Illinois	Education
Piao Ho,	Colorado College	Economics
Jen-chien Hsu,	University of Illino is	Railway Adm.
Kuang-cheng Hu,	Rensselaer	Chemical Eng.
Wei-tung Hu,	Colorado School of Mines	Mining
Fang-kang Huang,	Carleton College, Minn.	Philosophy
Yin-pu Huang,	University of Chicago	Banking
Wei-chi I,	Mass. Inst. of Tech. Massachusetts	Civil Eng.
Yin-chih Jao,	University of Missouri	Journalism
Chun-hsi Kao,	University of Wisconsin	Applied Chemistry
Hai-tsung Lai,	Clark University, Mass.	Education
Chia-chen Li,	Virginia Military Inst.	Military Science
Hsiang-hsu Li,	Hamline University, Minnesota	Education
Hsiang-hung Li,	Hamline University, Minn.	Education,
Hsieh-chen Li,	De Pauw University Indiana	Economics
Chun-hua Lu,	Unniversity of Wisconsin, Wis.	Banking
Ko-chia Li,	Colorado School of Mines	Mining
Shou-kun Li,	University of Illinois	Applied Chemistry
Yin-chiu Li,	Rensselaer	Civil Eng.
Chan Lin,	Dartmouth College, New Hampshire	Banking
Chung-han Liu,	Colorado School of Mines	Mining
Hsing-chi Liu,	Iowa State College of Agriculture	Animal Husbandry
Shao-yu Liu,	Miami University, Ohio	Education
Tsung-chiang Liu,	Western Reserve, Ohio	Business Adm.
Kung-tan Pan,	Darmouth College New Hampshire	Sociology
Kai-hsu Peng,	Purdue University, Indiana	Mechanical Eng.
Er-chang Ping,	University of Wisconsin	Chemical Eng.
Chen-nan Shen,	Ohio State University	Chemical Eng.
Ming-shu Shen,	University of Wisconsin	Journalism
Chao-ying Shih,	University of Minnesota	International Law
Cheng-mo Sun,	Ohio State Univc sity	Chemical Eng.
Tsun-hsiang Sun,	Ohio State University	Economics
Chia-pao Tang,	Colorado School of Mines	Mining
Shih-tseng Teng,	Johns Hopkins University, Ind.	Medicine
Kung-chun Tsai,	Miami University, Ohio	Education
Hsi-kuei, Tseng,	Virginia Military Inst.	Military Science
Jui-jen Wang,	Colorado College	Economics
Ting-shu Wang,	University of Illinois	Economics
Tsung-cheng Wang,	Purdue University, Indiana	Electrical Eng.
Yu-hsien Wei,	Purdue University, Indiana	Electrical Eng.
I-chuan Wen,	Miami University, Ohio	Sociology
Tsung-chieh Wu,	Lowell Textile	Textile Eng.
Sung-ling Yao,	Tufts College	Applied Chemistry
Tzu-ching Huang,	University of Wisconsin	Chemistry
Hsi-chin Liu,	University of Illinois	Mechanical Eng.
Chi-chen Wang,	University of Wisconsin	Business Adm.
Ren Ying-chong,	University of Ill.	Business
Louis H. P. Lee,	Colo-State School	Mining
Mao Pao-heng,	Columbia University	
Miss M. L. Nieh,	Columbia University	Education
T. K. Sheng,	Wisconsin University	Elec. Eng.
Su Shang-chi,	Wisconsin University	Science
Tan Kan Choy,	Sandiego, Calif	Commerce
Teng Chun-kao,	Chicago University	Psycology
Ting Yu-haueh,	Chicago University	Commerce
Tan Sheu-chwan,	Piittsburgh University	Chemistry
Pan Cheng-hsiao,	Illinois University	Engineering
Samuel C. Y. Lowe,	University of Penn.	
Chu Siang-chung,	Columbia University	Medicine
Daniel L. K. Chen,	DePauw University	Education
K. K. Chen,	Cornell University	Arch. Eng.
Andrew Chen,	DePauw University	Sociology
Nieh Shaolun,	University of Michigan	Science
Miss L. H. Hsieh,	Oberlin College	Education
Wilkinson Liu,	Cornell University	Concrete Eng.
S. Lincoln Tan,	Ohio State University	Education
Liu Ru-yen,	Northwestern University	Commerce
Miss Gertrude Chur,	Grace Hospital	Nursing
Miss Emilly S.K. Lin,	Sargeant Phy. Sch.	Physical
Tan Shu-kuei,	Wesleyan University	Railway Eng.
Y. P. Wang,	Columbia University	Commerce
Kwong Pui-ling,	Cornell University	Mech. Eng.
W. P. Chang,	Columbia University	Railroad Adm.
Shuping Tong,	University of Illinois	Railroad Adm.
Huang Pien-piao,	Yale University	Electricity
Loo We-wang,	Colo. Mining Col	Mine Eng.
Li Chen-hwang,	Univ. of Illinois	Civil Eng.
Lee Fat-chang,		Commerce
Lan Tao-liu,	California Univ.	Science
Y. C. Lee,	Butler College	Sociology
Simpson C. King,	New York Univ.	Commerce
Benjamin T. H. Hsu,	Princeton Univ.	Theology
Feng Ting-chang,	Vanderbilt Univ.	Commerce
Chang Yuan-yung,	Oberlin College	Phy. Educat'n
Shi Kwei-ling,	Wisconsin	Agriculture
Chao Chung-ting,	Mass. Agril. Col.	Rural Educa.
Liu Kwoh-chuin,	Univ. of Wisconsin	Philosophy
Y. M. Chang,	Unniv. of Michigan	Law
Chang Tuh-yui,	Univ. of Penn.	Insurance
Miss V.M.E. Chang,	White's Hospital	Obstetrics
Cheo Yuan-chen,	Univ. of Michigan	Literature
Chang Shu-yuen,	Cornell Univ.	Civil Eng.
Tsu Vung-hoo,	Cornell Univ.	Civil Eng.
Frederick Yang,	Lowell Textile Sch.	Textile
Pachi Tsiang,	Univ. of Michigan	Law
Lin Cheng,	Harvard University	Science
Zi Yoong-shing,	Univ. of Penn.	Chemistry
J. Z. Zee,	Cleveland Y.M.C.A.	
Ying Cheng-yih,	Chicago Univ.	Sociology
Yeh Po-yin,	Columbia Univ.	Mining Eng.
Huang Jen-ling,	Dallas, Texas	Science
Wong Tso-kong,	Columbia Univ.	Commerce
Voong Zu-ming,	Cornell Univ.	Mech. Eng.
Wang Lung-sung,	Univ. of Missouri	High Sch.
W. H. Wei,	Harvard	Science

Politics Doesn't Interfere With Housework

Mrs. Annie D. Olesen

MRS. Annie D. Olesen, democratic nominee for the United States Senate, in Minnesota, believes in system, both in politics and her home life, and she's going through a whirlwind campaign, but attending to her household duties all the while.

VOTE FOR STRIKE

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, August 11.—A message from Rotterdam states that it now appears that a ballot of the striking Rhine shipping workers shows a big majority in favor of the continuance of the strike.

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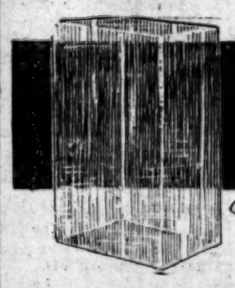

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Cleopatra Much Maligned

Georg Brandes Finds That She Was The Victim Of Envious Tongues And Apparently A Woman Of Great Merits

BY JULIUS MORITZEN

An outstanding point in Georg Brandes's "Cajus Julius Cæsar" is the famous Danish critic's wonderful picture of the women of that day. The doors of the Roman household are flung wide open, and with that penetrative analytical skill which today marks Brandes as almost alone in his particular field he searches out the nooks and corners and brings into the light new knowledge of the men and women of Rome and the lands that Julius Cæsar laid captive. The panorama that he unfolds furnishes an aggregating of lovely femininity, side by side of which we find cruelty, treacherousness, infidelity, such as this age cannot conceive.

It is perhaps true that other writers have concerned themselves with Roman society under Julius Cæsar. But it is not given to every out and out historian to invest his work with such picturesqueness as Brandes has succeeded in throwing around the characters after the lapse of more than nineteen centuries. Herein lies his fascination as a writer of historical events. Cæsar's relations with Cleopatra alone make a chapter of unsurpassed virility.

"During the later years of his life," says Brandes, "Cleopatra meant to him what Aspasia was to Pericles; an object for his love and a scandal in the eyes of the envious."

DIVORCE EVIL OF THE DAY

Of the many women whose names are associated with Cæsar's only very few present a clear cut picture, declares Brandes. In comparison with the men of the time little is known about the women. The historians of antiquity were not interested in the sentimental side of existence. And yet the Danish critic found plenty of material for his molding. Take the following, for instance: "While it was said that during a full 500 years no divorce had taken place in Rome, in the period that now occupies us a whim, a quarrel, a love affair, in particular political interests, sufficed to dissolve the marriage pact. The inclination to look on marriage as merely formal grew constantly. They tell of a lady who in the early years of the empire, had eight husbands in the course of five years. The disposition to make changes quickly is evidenced by the actions of another lady who brought it up to twenty-three marriages, and her twenty-third husband had in her his twenty-first wife.

"In former years the head of the family possessed unlimited powers over every member, not only over the slaves but what we may term as all belonging to the household. Life and death were in his hand. The husband ruled absolutely over his wife's person and property.

"But that time was now long past. Women had obtained rights and had freed first her person and then her property from the domination of her husband. Right of inheritance was now hers, so that she could dispose at will over property left her. She had even succeeded in having set aside those laws that in former times were decreed against luxury in dress and expensive jewels.

"Jestingly, the Roman women of Cæsar's time were referred to as the 'rulers of the masters of the world.' Where they possessed fortunes they kept their money affairs in good order, had as managers lawyers, who, if necessary, instituted lawsuits on their account. Should the husband happen to get in money difficulties it was no rare thing for him to borrow of his better half, who made him pay high interest. Furthermore, it was not an exceptional thing for the handsome lawyer to become the lady's best friend.

"In the circus the women sat among the men. The same was the case in the theaters, but here they liked to occupy the upper rows where they could be best observed. They went there perhaps more for the purpose to be seen than themselves see. There they were sitting in their handsomest costumes with their most attractive coiffure. They arrived either on foot or were carried there in their sedan chairs. We find from a somewhat later period Ovid's description of the kind of flirtation that could take place on such an occasion.

THE PLAY AND POETRY

"The Roman women, in contrast to those of Greece, at the performance of some play could complacently witness some rather bold comedies. The clever, intellectual among these ladies sometimes gathered around them an entire court of admirers who followed them about. Now and then they would compose verses, but these were dilettantism. Neither a Sapho nor a Corrina sprang from Roman soil as in the case of Hellas."

The relations of Cæsar to his wives, Cornelia, Pompeia and Calpurnia, and also Cleopatra, as well as those other women who entered into his life, naturally leads us to expect that here would be a field where Brandes would give special evidence of his skill as a writer of great historical happenings. Nor does the reader suffer any disappointment on that score. Roman society, luxurious and corrupt, the good and the bad in that age of stirring conquest Brandes visualises so that it appears as if that company of actors on the stage of life stood before us in the flesh.

Brandes candidly admits that it is extremely difficult to know the real truth with regard to Cæsar's relationship to the women mentioned by the writers of antiquity. It is a domain where the loosest gossip assumes gigantic proportions when it concerns an individual whose name constantly occurs and recurs in the present and the past.

"Of great weight, however, are two facts," asserts Brandes. "The first is that Suetonius was not a contemporary but, in the capacity of private secretary to Hadrian and rummaging through the libraries, published his imperial biographies around 120, according to our time of reckoning. The contemporary who is the richest source for information is Cicero, who, in spite of all his flattery, constantly proved hostile to Cæsar.

"The second important fact is that all judgment anent Cæsar that has reached us from the past necessarily has had to pass through the period of Augustus and during this passage received impressions of a very peculiar kind.

"Augustus owed everything to Cæsar, but we understand human nature very little if we think that it was a necessity or a pleasure for Augustus to hear Cæsar praised. In that respect he was totally different from Napoleon III., who, notwithstanding his many shortcomings, lived and breathed in the remembrance of Napoleon I., and at no time expressed the least doubt of the greatness of the founder of the dynasty."

CLEOPATRA AND EUNOE

Among the many women who entered into Cæsar's life two queens occupy unique positions. It is true that almost nothing is known about one of these, Eunoe of Mauritania. "But about the other one," comments Brandes, "we know a great deal, especially since among the many women of Cæsar's acquaintance she alone captivated him to such a degree that she influenced his political program; that for her sake he committed the only consequential political-strategic folly in his whole life; his long stay in Egypt which came to cost him so dearly. On her account he challenged at last, unwisely, the public opinion of Rome; something that contributed toward the feeding of the last conspiracy against him.

"Cleopatra was a fateful element in Cæsar's life. Her father, Ptolemy Auletes, did not enjoy a good reputation. Cicero says about him in his second speech, 'De lege agraria' that neither through his descent or by his mode of thinking did he carry the royal stamp. But Cicero fails to add how much Rome contributed toward the debasement of this monarch. It is simply fabulous how the Romans utilised his misfortunes through extortion, and thereby compelled him to practic extortion on his own people.

"In this parent Cleopatra saw no worthy prototype, and the events experienced by her in her childhood could only teach her to be on her guard and make the best possible use of her abilities. The events of that time did not inspire her with confidence in human kind or give her any illusions as to what life in general could promise her. She was the issue of a marriage between brother and sister, such as was customary in the case of the Egyptian-Macedonian royal house. Her mother was also called Cleopatra. Following the execution of the sister, Berenike, the succession was so arranged in her father's will that Cleopatra as the oldest of the surviving children should marry the oldest of her two brothers, both of whom were named Ptolemy, and that after her father's death she should ascend the throne together with her brother and husband.

MARRIED YOUNG BROTHER

"Cleopatra was 11 years old when her father fled to Rome, 14 when he was brought back and triumphed over her older sister. She was 17 years old when she became queen and was married to her nine-year-old brother.

"Appian relates that Marcus Antonius, who years later should occupy so big a place in her history, was struck with her beauty when as general of Gabinius's cavalry for the first time he saw the fourteen-year-old princess. Altogether she greatly impressed every Roman with whom she came in contact. When the oldest son of Pompeius and Mucia, Cneius Pompeius, in the year 49, came to Alexandria to hasten the war preparations of his father against Cæsar, Cleopatra is said to have won him completely."

The reign of the seventeen-year-old queen and nine-year-old king was short. The leading men of the country took the boy's part, since it was much easier to control him than Cleopatra and, says Brandes, "they finally accused her of attempting to expel her brother from the throne. Organising a military and plebeian rebellion against her, they succeeded in having her driven from the capital.

"But she by no means gave up her cause, but gathered an army near the border between Egypt and Arabia which was ready to meet the forces of her brother, equipped by his guardian and Prime Minister Pothinos, and commanded by the daring and dangerous Egyptian general Archillas. The encounter between the two armies was prevented because great events in the Roman Empire gave all something else to think about."

THE ARRIVAL OF CÆSAR

It is necessary to touch only briefly on Cæsar's arrival before Alexandria in its bearing on the meeting with Cleopatra which subsequently proved so fatal to his fortunes. After his defeat at Farsalos, Pompeius fled to Egypt, where as the former protector and friend of Ptolemy Auletes, he expected to get a good reception; perhaps even hoped to obtain military aid to continue his warfare against Cæsar. Egypt, out of consideration for her own security, had heretofore remained neutral during the civil war. After due consideration the Egyptian Government concluded it would be best to have Pompeius killed on his arrival.

"A few days after the murder Cæsar's fleet cast anchor before Alexandria," Brandes writes. "While yet on board he received the head of Pompeius and his signet ring. He had the head buried, and erected over it a small temple consecrated to Nemesis. The signet ring he sent to Rome in witness of his opponent's death and his own supremacy.

"But Cæsar did not leave Alexandria when he learned of Pompeius's death. He had not come to Egypt merely for the purpose of pursuing a beaten enemy."

Brandes then enumerates a number of reasons for Cæsar's stay, among them his need for money, his desire to maintain his political prestige; this and much more he makes mention of in his book about the civil war. But there is one reason that he does not speak of, his wish to make the acquaintance of Cleopatra, of whose cleverness and beauty rumor had told him a great deal. And there is ground for the belief that some time before she had sent a messenger to him to enlist his aid.

SUMMONED BY CÆSAR

"On the advice of Pothinos the young king went to see Cæsar, but left his forces at Pelusium, under the command of Achillas," Brandes continues. "But Pothinos only sent word to Cleopatra that Cæsar commanded her to send home her troops. Cunningly he

(Continued on Page 10)

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Cleopatra Much Maligned

(Continued from Page 9)

withheld the further command that she should come to Cæsar in person. Cleopatra stayed where she was; she only obeyed the order she received. . . . Surprised that she remained away, Cæsar sent her a direct message. Cleopatra then learned that once before he had demanded her presence and that Pothinos had taken care that she should not know of it.

"Cleopatra realised fully that since the attempt to prevent her meeting with Cæsar had proved unsuccessful her enemies would not hesitate to use violence to gain their end. She likewise felt that her life was at stake should she show herself openly in Alexandria, where spies were all around, and whose task it would be to make known her coming. Should she go to the city overland the outposts of the Egyptian army would take her prisoner. She therefore went aboard a small boat near Pelusium, disguised and accompanied by a single friend, the Sicilian Apolodoros.

CARRIED IN A BAG

"Late that evening she reached unnoticed—passing among the mass of ships that filled her harbor—the stairway leading to the wing of the royal place occupied by Cæsar. Her companion placed her in one of the many colored bags that travelers at that time carried for the purpose of their bed covering and rugs. The bag was laced together with straps and, putting the load on his back, Apollodoros in that way fooled the guard.

"Cleopatra was brought before Cæsar as a bundle. Before his eyes the straps were unloosened and out of the bag stepped Cleopatra; like Ahprodite, according to the legend, from out the sea shell.

"Cæsar was transformed into Cleopatra's spokesman after having been her judge."

Brandes discusses the Alexandrian war for no other purpose than to present to view Cleopatra, "for whose sake Cæsar permitted his enemies undisturbed to gather armies against him in Asia, Africa, Spain, while, if Cleopatra had never existed, he could have put an end to the world war at once. For Cleopatra's sake he found himself in a more difficult position than ever before, and on her account he was compelled to wage war during more than four years subsequently. No other woman did him such harm, and none remained so precious to him until the last."

A WOMAN OF GREAT MERIT

"Not that this passion was unreasonable or was bestowed upon one unworthy of it. Cleopatra possessed not only beauty, that beauty which takes equal rank with rich intelligence and rare goodness. Apart from her attractions she apparently was a woman of great merit.

"The fury with which she was defamed by historians and poets wanting to ingratiate themselves with Augustus makes no impression on a modern reader free from bias, and what, for instance, Plutich tells about her long after her time is unreliable nonsense that he had heard from his great-grandfather, Nikarches, who again built upon evidence and anecdotes passing from mouth to mouth during 150 years, mostly among liberated slaves, and which go contrary to the facts. It is a pity that Shakespeare had no other source than Plutarch for his presentation of Cleopatra! True enough, it was not her he wished to picture with his portraiture but evidently another woman much closer to him.

"Cæsar never complained of Cleopatra. Nor did she give him any occasion. His love for Cleopatra, nevertheless, proved ruinous to him once more when again he saw her in Rome. On the completion of the Alexandrian war, and Cæsar in the year 47 left Egypt, she bore him a son soon after his departure, who as prince of Egypt was called Ptolemy, but whom the mother named Cæsarion; a designation that Cæsar acknowledged. It is very certain that when in the year 46 she arrived in Rome to be near Cæsar she had her tiny son with her.

HATED BY THE ROMANS

"Although her reception was formal, still she was received in Rome as Queen over a great country that was the ally of the republic; she resided in his gardens. But her coming in reality caused great offense; the antipathy of the Romans rose to fever heat. Not that Roman society objected to an illegitimate love connection. The old fashioned Puritanism existed no longer. It was a long time since the Roman matron remained at home at the spinning wheel.

"That Cæsar's name in Rome was associated with some of the foremost women of the patrician class rather shed a halo around him than made a stain. And that in Africa he should have had an affair of the heart with an exotic queen like Eunoe of Mauritania or in Egypt a connection with the Queen of the Nile, those were travel adventures and indifferent gallantries."

Brandes declares that the Romans lost sight of the fact that Cleopatra was by no means a barbarian queen by descent, but to the contrary, of purest Greek stock. However, this did not matter; she came from Egypt. And that Cæsar should let a woman from the land of the eunuchs and the magicians, and whose people worshipped deities with the heads of animals and stuffed birds take her place at his side so that all could gaze upon as if they were a united couple, that was a scandal. He, a Roman who for the fifth time had been chosen consul, and dictator for the third, that he should be the lover of an Egyptian—was an insult and a reckless disregard for the pride of the Roman people. As Merivale has said in "The Romans Under the Empire," it had the identical effect that would have caused in the sixteenth century should an English peer or a Spanish grandee have married a Jewess. It was an open defiance of public opinion when Cæsar placed a statue of her in the temple in representation of a Roman goddess. It also caused bad blood that he permitted her to call his son Cæsarion.

How the murder of Cæsar brought an end to the relationship between the Roman and the Egyptian Queen it is not necessary to particularise here. Also, in "Antony and Cleopatra" Shakespeare dramatises vividly the further career of Cleopatra as enchantress.

CLODIA AND FULVIA

There appeared on the Roman stage at the time of Cæsar two women who played important parts in the political drama which witnessed the rise and fall of the dictator—Clodia and Fulvia. Of the former of these, Brandes says that she probably was descended from that famous Appius Claudius Caecus, the builder of the Appian Way and the Aqueduct. Her particular admirer was Cajus Valerius Catullus, and around this couple Cicero wove a canvas showing Roman beauty at its worst. Every lover of Latin poetry is familiar with the manner in which Catullus sang the praises of Clodia, who comes before the reader in the form of his beloved Lesbia.

"Originally it was the intention of Catullus that his friend should be to that period as another Sapho." Brandes affirms, "her equal in power of attraction, knowledge and taste. Clodia was of an imposing beauty and the aristocratic young men of the day danced attention upon her in her house in Rome, her gardens along the Tiber or at her country place in Bajae. Married to the optimate, Quintus Metellus Celer, who had been praetor in 63 and consul in 59, he was considered a valuable military man. When he died in 59, very suddenly, the spiteful rumor had it that Clodia personally or through her brother had rid herself of her husband by giving him poison."

Brandes gives a detailed account of what happened when Clodia and Catullus fell out and how the latter rained abusive language over the one who formerly he had adored. Cicero occupies a prominent place in all those happenings. As one of her accusers he brought her before the Roman seat of judgment. But, argues Brandes, "to form a true picture of her presents us with unsurmountable difficulties, since we have not a single line from her hand or a work from her own mouth. Her violent accusers were a discarded lover and a malicious lawyer who persecuted her because in her daring and imprudent brother he had found an enemy. Cicero had busied himself in a matter that did not concern him in the least.

THE REBELLION OF WOMEN

"That Clodia overstepped what was due old time Roman custom and morals is inoisputable. But she was no exception in that respect. Emancipation of woman broke over Rome during the last century of the republic. The ladies were getting tired of sitting at home while Roman and Greek courtesans took possession of their husbands."

Moral censors of today shoot wide of the mark if they adduce from what took place two thousand years ago that the world has changed little. But yet Brandes comes to the defense of the womankind of that period by calling attention to the kind of men that surrounded a Clodia, for instance. To judge her with some show of justice, he says, we must consider her environment. Cicero's enmity contributed chiefly toward the bad reputation attaching to her character.

"To understand women like Clodia," affirms the Danish writer, "her sister-in-law Fulvia, and others with similar instincts and methods of acting, we must remember that their blood was untamed. It was not for nothing that they were the females to the males who made conquest of the then known world. They followed their impulses which were always impetuous sometimes wild."

"If Clodia possessed the beauty of a bacchante, Fulvia's features were those of a beautiful but wild goddess of vengeance. Like Clodia, she is the feminine instinct of the time, but her aim lies in the direction of power and wealth, not to be worshipped by many men. Ambition to rule, covetousness, jealousy are her component parts. She looks upon herself as coming last in the historical events then centering and she enjoys to make herself felt by gathering taxes, take revenge, have the weaker men obey her summons and setting the stronger rulers against each other to get her influence. She did not succeed in pushing aside Octavius so that Antony became absolute sovereign. She was no more successful in supplanting Cleopatra. Her life was passion's football; her death tragic."

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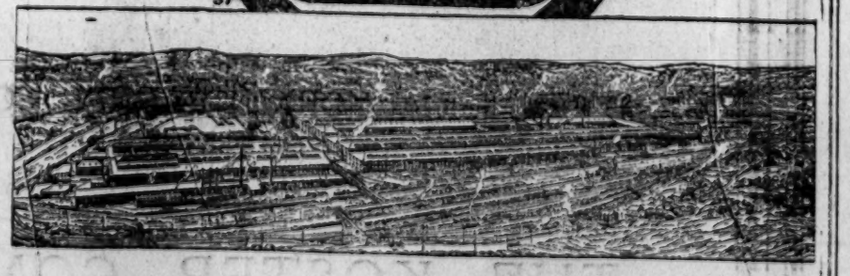

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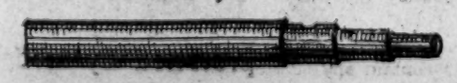

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The French Cartoonist, Sem, Describes The Popularity Of Maurice's Montmartre Cabaret And Charm Of Leonora Hughes

BY SEM

(In L'Illustration, Paris)

I am revealing nothing new to the readers of L'Illustration by the observation that Paris is being invaded by foreigners in ever increasing quantities. I am told that there are still certain quarters of our city which remain purely French. I am willing to believe it. Let us consider, however, the case of the Rue Caumartin.

Montmartre has always had a monopoly of nocturnal resorts. But the sophisticated Montmartre (which is not that of the artists) has become so democratised that the most chic of the foreigners have emigrated to less vulgar zones. Their buzzing and gilded swarms descended one fine evening—exactly why no one knows—upon the poor old Rue Caumartin; and it is there that the swinging rhythm of American-Parisian life now beats with the finest frenzy.

Who would have believed it? We all used to know this wise bourgeois old street which retired at an early hour behind darkened shop fronts and closed blinds. It is no longer recognisable. It seems to have suddenly become possessed of a devil and has turned into a miniature Broadway, rocking with noise and excitement. Above almost every doorway flares a luminous sign which announces dancing or consists simply of a bar of music in flaming red characters. These epileptic, demoniac signs, shot with spasms and shudders of light, leap out into the darkness and seem to be dancing the shimmie to lure the passer by, like the main thoroughfare of an exposition.

The uproar begins at 11 o'clock at night and lasts until the ragpickers begin to make their daily rounds. All over this quarter, once so peaceful, there is an indescribable jam of long, shining motor cars, whose internationable lines extend into the side streets, a din of raucous shouts from doormen calling the numbers of cars through cupped palms, the luxurious fracas of slamming limousine doors, the imperious snarl of clazons and grinding and wailing of jazz bands, only slightly muffled by window hangings.

All the dancing dens, which, naturally, bear American names—the "Teddy, So Different," for example—rage a continuous competitive warfare for clientele. Probably Maurice's Club, however, has the greatest vogue. This is the place where it is decidedly "the thing" to be seen. In the big restaurants of the Place Vendome, the Rue Daunou the Avenue de l'Opera and the boulevards, nobody ever asks "Where shall we go now" when dinner is over. It is considered superfluous even to give directions to the chauffeur. Every motor, as though automatically, rolls smoothly towards "the Maurice," as the initiated abbreviate it.

Whence comes the irresistible attraction of this haunt of frivolity? First and foremost, from the dancer Maurice, famous in New York, who enjoys an enormous prestige among a special public. And then—and perhaps not secondarily—from his equisite partner, Leonora Hughes (pronounced "Youse,") who has completely captured every heart, not only of the men, but, what is rare indeed, of the women, young and old (and the devil knows there are plenty of old women at the "dancings!")

You go to see her once, and inevitably, you go again and again. You can't get enough of her. It is a veritable devotional mania. Every night the place is packed. But on Saturday there is a regular battle royal at the doors where the liveried attendants struggle to hold back those who have not taken the precaution to reserve tables. Stretching from the depths of a long corridor far out into the sidewalk is a continuous melee of dinner coated men and chinchilla wrapped women. The latter, especially, are in a rage. They beg, threaten, implore. Maurice himself is obliged to intervene. You hear him shout, with a slight Belgian accent (this king of American dancers is a Belgian!): "Excuse-moi, une fois, sais-tu, chere amie! Plus un guerdion libre!" ("Pardon me, my dear lady, there is not a round table left!") Finally the doors are closed, and those left outside make up their minds to try another place on the other side of the street. This particular place, by the way, has gained, the appellation of the "Salon des Refuses."

For Maurice's club is tiny. It was a little neighborhood theater in former days and was transformed by expensive decorations, flowers and hangings, into a dance hall. There is room for a hundred persons and there have been four hundred there at one time. The tables are so jammed together that you can barely raise your elbow in the act of lifting a glass to your lips—a glass, be it understood, of champagne, at a fat price, since that is all can get to drink there. It is a most curious spectacle indeed—this little hall—where all the celebrities of New York, from Dempsey, Peggy Hopkins and Fanny Ward to multi-millionaires from both sides of Fifth avenue, mill and gyrate together in an indescribable mess. A few rare faces of Parisians can occasionally be picked out drowned in this crowd of foreigners.

A very small open space has been reserved for the dancing. Hemmed in by the closely locked tables, the couples form a compact mass, a sort of gelatinous agglomeration of pale flesh, stuffed with dinner coats, which trembles to the spasmodic cadence of jazz in a thick cloud of cigarette smoke and a cackling as of an overexcited pigeon loft. Finally, at exactly 1 o'clock, the drum executes a significant roll and two solemn faced attendants spread a black carpet with gold fringes on the floor space.

There is an "ah!" of satisfaction, of ecstacy and Miss Leonora, accompanied by Maurice, advances. She wears an astonishingly simple white frock beside which her curly golden hair is her only adornment. She is happy to dance, and comes forward with nicely calculated manner and a winning smile. The entire assemblage is at once at her feet.

She is not an extremely clever dancer. She performs no unexpected acrobatic feats and goes through the same steps to the same airs every evening. It is beautifully done, to be sure, but there is nothing extraordinary about it; not at all. To what, then, may her tremendous success be attributed? She is pleasing; that is sufficient. That is all the sorcery there is about her.

The word "grace" seems to have been invented to describe her. It manifests itself in her whole person, in all her supple harmonious movements—a charm which captivates and enchants, a charm which is very pure, very wholesome and in which there is nothing of the perverse or sensual. With her short wavy hair, her youthful blondness, her lovely eyes, her sweet face, she seems to be the "Anglo-Saxon angel of the coquette in her smile, but only innocent enjoyment and, perhaps, the least drop of insipidity. She is the personification of the American "sweetheart."

Should I then make apology for drawing a Latin comparison apropos of Miss Leonora? No, because, in spite of the fox trot she exhibits the eternal classic grace of those little nude dancers with their fluttering veils which animate the Pompeiian frescoes. In the swing of the dance her short skirt, fashioned in floating strips or panels, according to the fashion of the hour, discloses the whole of her deliciously shaptly legs. But absolutely nothing of the licentinous or provocative appears in this unveiling. There is naught save the pure gayety of a young being, intoxicated with movement, who leaps with joy and laughs with the angels; her smile has nothing of the mechanical, almost dolorous grimace of the ballet dancer. It is the ingenuous smile of a child, just crazy to dance and fling her hair to the winds. In certain difficult and complicated steps she makes a little face, expressive of concentration, showing the tip of her tongue, exactly like a little girl who is trying very hard and whom one wishes to hug because she is doing everything so nicely.

In this overheated hall, full of the emanations of melting grease paint and cosmetics and the opium-tainted smoke clouds, this American girl comes with the freshness of a cooling draught. She is as fresh as a flower, as the springtime, as the morning, as a mountain brook. She is a litany of the joie de vivre. She has the poetic freshness of Kate Greenaway's children dancing over the flowers of a garden.

Her arms caress the air, supple as water plants undulating beneath the surface of a stream, and her little pointed feet, in their soft slippers, laced across with tongs like the muzzle of a greyhound, lightly and quickly prick out the measures, and seem to brush the carpet without disturbing its nap. She is like a zephyr, seemingly without weight.

But it is in the waltz that she is most exquisite. Her pretty head bends to Maurice's shoulder, her eyes are closed, she seems asleep, dreaming in her partner's arms, cradled in the languorous rhythm. They dance with such perfect accord that the two seem animated by a single will. You know not whether you are watching two people waltzing or whether you are actually beholding the waltz itself, which they so perfectly interpret.

It is over. Breathing quickly, in a sort of transport, she kneels gently, softly, with an almost chaste grace, at the feet of her cavalier, who bends over to kiss her hand. She seems like a flower that has been plucked and tossed there or the sinking flame of a feu de joie—a gently palpitant silken scarf slipping softly to the carpet.

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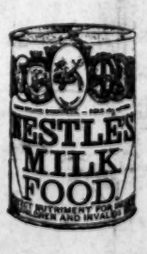

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Weather

Cyclonic winds and probably violent squalls on the coasts of Kiangsu and Chekiang. The typhoon, still advancing towards W.N.W. or N.W. threatens the coasts, likely between the Hieshan lighthouse and the Chusan. Very high tides tonight and tomorrow.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (also at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins. Psalm 46; Lessons: Wisdom xi, 21-xii, 2, Phil. iii.; Dykes in F.; Hymns 522, 373, 169. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 4; Lessons: Wisdom xii, 12-21, Acts xx. 17-end; Hymns 520, 282, 193, 214; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 46; Lessons: 1 Kings 17, Luke I, 1-25; Hymns 270, 268, 228, 160; Preacher, Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Bishop Birney, D.D.; Chant 120; Hymns 27, 283, 196, 210. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. J. Darroch, Litt., D.; Chant 88. Hymns 30, 275, 240.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer is read in English every Sunday at 6 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner Of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The Services will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. G. Cecil Smith; 6 p.m. by Rev. Stanley Eaton.

Today -:- By Arthur Brisbane

DRIFTING alone, with conditions getting a little worse, describes the coal and railroad strikes. Railroads are cutting off scores of trains, especially commuters' trains. Commuters must travel anyhow, and that saves operating difficulty without forfeiting income.

There is talk of coal rationing by the Government, the same as in war days, an unnecessary extension of the war period.

The President means to settle the two strikes by arbitration if possible; in some other way if necessary. He is in earnest about it, and that is encouraging.

If the strikes drift on, the country will find itself with millions out of work, and a great industrial setback when there ought to be building up in every direction.

Workmen depending on coal and the transportation of working materials will, of course, be the greatest sufferers, if the strikes last.

This is the European suggestion for adjusting matters over there. England will be asked to cancel the debt that France owes her. America will be asked to cancel its entire European debt of more than ten thousand million dollars, and to make a new loan in addition, and all start over again happily.

Thus France would get rid of her debt to England and her debt to the United States. England would get rid of her debt to the United States, so that forgiving the French debt would cost her nothing.

The proud and haughty Mexican deputy, Francisco Dejeda Llorca, did not like things written by Jesus V. Moreno, editor of El Heraldo de Mexico. So Llorca shot and killed Moreno. That's Chapter One.

Chapter Two finds Moreno's daughter, Maria del Pilar, fifteen years old, standing in front of Llorca's house. When he comes out she kills him with four bullets. She promised to do that over her father's dead body.

Llorca didn't like what Moreno said on public questions. Now both are where they will have all eternity to talk it over.

Chapter Three, to be the most interesting, will tell what the Mexicans do with Maria del Pilar, who said she couldn't allow life to remain in the man that killed her father.

The Bolshevik Government has an disagreeably frank way. A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury protested against prosecution of Russian clergy refusing to use church treasures to feed the poor.

The archbishop suggested that England would send over a little commission to investigate Russian methods.

The Russian Government replies that it would rather have "the Soviet send to England a small commission to investigate to what extent the laboring masses are exploited materially and spiritually by the hierarchies of various English churches in order to maintain the domination of the exploiting classes."

The Russians don't seem to know that certain things you are not supposed to say.

For instance, the Russian Foreign Secretary once wrote ingenuously to our Government substantially as follows: "You don't like our kind of government and think we ought to be in jail. We, on the other hand, think that Mr. Debs ought to be President of the United States and that Mr. Wilson ought to be in jail. Everybody is entitled to his own opinion."

The Russians will never get anywhere in polite society if they continue that kind of rank talk. It reminds you of the letters that Milton used to write to be signed by Cromwell—disagreeably short and to the point.

Melons sold in New York yesterday for three cents apiece, extra choice melons from California for five cents—to wholesalers. That must be cheerful for the growers, after growing the fruit, paying pickers and packers, buying containers, and paying the present railroad rates.

With immigration laws shutting out labor, and farm help almost impossible to get, the farmer has a cheerful time.

The consumer will feel it later, when conditions show in the prices he pays.

The "Lily Black" organisation, of Richmond, Virginia, has prepared resolutions asking Henry Ford to run for President, with the assurance that the "Lily Blacks" will support him. That will surprise some lily white Republicans. When Henry Ford runs (and he probably will run some day) he will have the most mixed up party that this country has ever seen, and some old-fashioned politicians will see something new.

Mr. Woods, convicted of killing his wife in Salt Lake City, and allowed to choose death by hanging or shooting, chooses shooting. Which would you choose in that unfortunate position?

The colored lady, asked if she would rather bring up boys or girls, answered: "If I had my druthers, I wouldn't bring up neither."

Men forced to choose between hanging and shooting would choose shooting nine times out of ten, because it is less disgraceful. But shooting is more painful, unless a bullet enters the brain, in which case there is no pain.

And shooting involves a mental effort. You must stand up and wait, contributing to your fate. With hanging everything is done for you.

Curious is a law that gives a man his choice, like a sort of executioner's table d'hote. The brutal thing is that killing is still officially done.

Railroad statistics for a week show in 1922, as compared with the same week in 1921, 67,047 fewer cars loaded. The business of the country amounted to 67,000 carloads less in one week than it had amounted to the same week a year before.

At the same time Mr. Hawthorne, secretary of the mechanical division of the American Railway Association, warns Americans against German competition. The railroad secretary might notice that in Germany the railroads are run by the Government for the benefit of manufacturers and business men. Here they are run by private individuals, and run for the benefit of the stockholders.

Germany, owning her railroads encourages canal building. This country, largely controlled by railroads, discourages canal building.

Here they say that government ownership of railroads must be a failure. Why must it Every-

(Continued on Page 13)

Failure To Educate Youth Properly Is Deplored By Nicholas Murray Butler

BY EDWARD MARSHALL

The president of the greatest university in the United States, or for that matter, in the world, Nicholas Murray Bulter, of Columbia, saw a great class of youth, both sexes, go out into the life of this strange time a week or two ago. From other institutions other thousands poured into the struggle.

I asked him what all these young people would encounter and if their training had equipped them for the battle which they will have to make.

"I must be frank," he answered "but in my frankness I am not a pessimist, although an analysis of conditions as they are may seem discouraging.

"Several hundreds of thousands of students, girls and boys, were graduated from our colleges and high schools this spring.

"They are going out into a world which has lost its self-confidence and self-assurance, and which has not yet found anything to take the place that those filled before the war.

"This condition of confusion is greatly complicated by the mental, moral, economic and social collapse that accompanied and followed the World War.

"I do not compare these conditions with those that followed the Napoleonic wars or those that accompanied the French Revolution, for the world of today is so closely bound together by ties of economic and intellectual interdependence, constituting its nervous system, as to increase enormously the area and number of human beings immediately affected by conditions generally prevalent in its more developed portions.

FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND

"If these youths who were graduated are inadequately prepared to understand present-day conditions and to deal with them in a constructive spirit the fault is not their's, but that of their parents and their teachers.

"The last quarter century, especially in the United States, has been a period of educational experimentation, and those upon whom the experiments have been worked have suffered grievously in the process.

"They have been treated too much as subjects of scientific interest and not enough as young human beings with immense powers for good or evil, with a wealth of enthusiasm and vast energy.

"They have been called upon to express their opinions and feelings about the world and its happenings instead of being trained and taught to understand the world and its happenings.

"The methods so often followed in our presentday education are as foolish as would be the attempt to aid a thirsty man by hauling up an empty bucket from a bottomless well.

"We very largely have destroyed the common body of knowledge, once given in schools and colleges, particularly that which used to hold men and women together in intellectual and moral sympathy and understanding.

"A host of varied and special trainings have displaced that one fundamental training which was and must always be essential to any education that is worthy of the name, and not mere mechanical vocational preparation.

"Even among college graduates all knowledge of ancient civilisations, literatures and of the ancient heroes of our race has disappeared.

"An allusion to the classics or a classical quotation is as little likely to be understood as an allusion to the social customs of the ancient Aztecs.

"This means that our youth are now cut off from and deprived of any knowledge of the largest and richest area of human experience which history records.

STARTLING IGNORANCE

"Moreover, they know no mathematics beyond elementary algebra and geometry, and so are without the practical assistance and joy which even a modest knowledge of the higher mathematics is certain to carry with it.

"The Bible Society reports more copies of the Bible put into circulation than ever was the case before, but it is rare indeed to find a school or college graduate who reads the Bible or who can grasp any allusion to its teachings or its literature.

"Precisely, the same ignorance exists with regard to the great poets of the past, even Shakespeare and Milton.

"A situation little if any better exists with regard to geography and the histories of say, France, Germany and Italy.

"What young person will you find who will appear to be intelligent if you question him or her concerning South America?

"One well may ask, almost in despair, what, then, do these young people know?

"The answer is that they have a smattering of many unrelated knowledges, with here and there some real understanding of a particular kind of knowledge.

"Their heads are cumbered with a host of indefinite impressions or opinions about mathematics, literature, politics, sociology and economics. They are in that stage which takes H. G. Wells seriously as a historian.

"A study of school and college programs since 1890 would show that our American youth has been pretty badly treated.

"I do not mean to say by this that the old programs were perfect and should have been retained.

"Far from it.

"But they should not have been so entirely rejected and displaced. They should have been modified, developed or otherwise changed in accordance with constructive principle and with clear knowledge of those historic forces that make, guide and change our civilisation.

"In moments of great emotional exaltation individuals, and as the great war amply proved, even whole nations, rise to appreciation of the fact that spiritual values, the imponderables, are supreme.

"But as soon as the emotional pressure is relieved individuals and nations quickly sink back exhausted and resume the old life of the herd.

"Sound education should be an unending fight against this tendency to carelessness, indifference and ingratitude in respect to spiritual values and spiritual aims.

RULING EDUCATION

"Therefore the ruling education of today is not sound.

"Many of the attempts now making to reconstruct the world, however well meant they may be, proceed on the assumption that all that is needed is a change in economic relationships and a solider material foundation.

"What really is needed is what theologians call 'conversion'—a change of heart, a permanent return to those lofty purposes and aims, to that noble spirit of sacrifice of self and material things for the common good and spiritual ends, which made the years 1914-'18 so memorable in the history of modern man.

"It is the gravest of errors to suppose that the war has been finally won.

"The struggle did not end with the armistice of November 11, 1918, nor with the retreat of Germany's troops across the Rhine.

"Whether the war shall be finally won for a civilisation which will displace force and for it substitute reasonableness, which will compel materialism to give way before a practical and constructive idealism, which will cause to use murder, whether of individuals or of the mass, as an argument, and substitute considerations addressed to the human mind and human heart, is not upon the knees of the gods, exactly: it is in the hands of the young men and young women who this year come, and later will come eagerly out of the schools and colleges to take up the practical business of life and who shortly will have to bear the chief responsibility for public opinion and public action.

"I have confidence in the spirit and purpose of these youths.

"But too many, through no fault of their own, have been ill prepared, inadequately equipped, to meet their great responsibilities.

"Still, I am anything but a pessimist.

"I recognise the truth that the spirit of youth is unconquerable, and I believe that it will now find ways and means to repair the damage which its elders of this day and generation have done to it.

YOUTHS LOOK BEYOND

"As one ground for this faith which may be cited I name the multiplying evidences to be seen among the youth of today that they are looking with increasing interest and frequency beyond the boundaries of their immediate localities and are seeking to comprehend the problems of other nations and of the world.

"In due time this tendency should promote what long ago I described as the international mind.

"That phrase, properly understood and interpreted, has a place in it for patriotism, for pride of race, for love of nationality and for loyalty to native language, as it also has in it room for interest in and sympathy with other races, nationalities and languages.

"The international mind never will desire to weaken or break down nations in order to make room for a theoretical, non-national, world-wide society.

"Upon the contrary, it will strengthen nations in order that each may have as much as possible to contribute to the common understanding and the common sympathy.

"The youth of today, who will be the guiding men and women of tomorrow, will find in their desire to possess the international mind a compelling invitation to pursue those studies in literature and languages, in history and in geography which will give them that of which they are in search.

"In this way they will better educate themselves, and in so doing better fit themselves to aid this troubled world.

"They might, perhaps, at the same time do something toward the education of those who have so largely failed to educate them."

"I asked Mr. Butler to go further, making some specific recommendations.

"That is a natural suggestion," he responded. "If that which I have said is correct it may be fairly asked, Why do not the schools and colleges see their own shortcomings and repair them?

"The answer is that here and there serious and probably successful attempts are being made to do this.

"Yet the general tide of educational opinion and influence which began to ebb from what I consider to be sound standards and wise methods some twenty-five or thirty years ago is still ebbing.

"When it turns to flood better days will dawn.

"A variety of influences, by no means confined to the schools, were the causes of this ebb. The steady breaking down of faith in fundamental principles of any kind, whether religious, ethical, philosophical or political, was chief among these influences.

"When this faith began to weaken selfishness, sensual gratification, crude materialism, quickly grew up like weeds in the neglected soil of character.

"One consequence is that our scientific knowledge and our control of material forces have far outrun our moral and intellectual capacity to make good use of them.

"The great war, with its slaughter, with its cruelties and its incalculable damage, could not have been fought save for two of the most beneficent discoveries and inventions of modern science, viz; the telephone and typhoid prophylaxis.

"It is a bitter commentary upon scientific progress that twentieth century man could make no better use of these.

"All this opens up too large a subject to be entered into here, but I offer the suggestion that a solution for many of our problems, not only of education but of economics and politics, may be found in the rapidly opening field of mental hygiene, where the new psychiatry already has revealed amazing possibilities."

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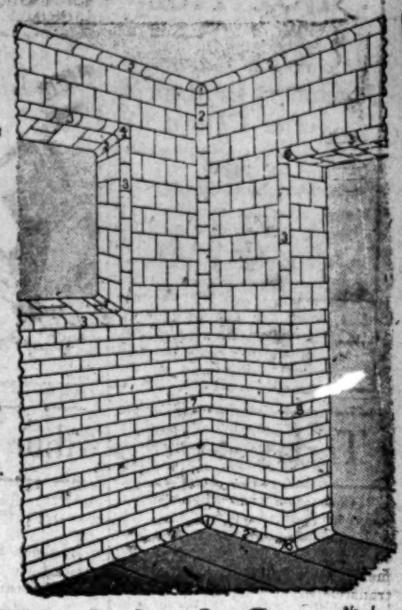

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I'LL BET YOU GOT ANOTHER LICKIN'!
- AND, I DIDNT DO A THING, I DIDNT DO NOTHIN, I DIDNT!
HOW COME?
WELL, BEANIE WALKER'S CAT WAS COMIN' DOWN THE STREET AND SAM TAYLOR'S DOG WAS CHASIN' HIM, AND I WAS STANDIN' BY OUR FRONT DOOR, AND IT WAS OPEN, AND THE CAT RAN IN, AND I JUST STOOD THERE, AND PRETTY SOON THE DOG RAN IN —
GEE WHIZZ, THE CAT AND THE DOG HAD A FIGHT ON ODR PIANNER, BUT I DIDNT DO NOTHIN'!
© 1922 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC.
7-6
TOM McNAMARA

Today -:- By Arthur Brisbane

(Continued from Page 12)

body knows that throughout the war the German railroads, owned and managed by the Government, were marvels of efficiency, transferring German armies rapidly and surely from the eastern to the western front, and back.

Women's clubs, and some gentlemen, are asked to "name the twelve greatest women of America." They have not answered the preliminary question, "What IS a great woman?" One lady suggests, "She doesn't have to do anything great, she just IS great."

That is a little vague. You call a man a great artist when he paints a great picture, a great writer when he writes a great book, etc. Nothing counts but actual achievement, something to show.

The greatest woman, of course, is the woman that has the greatest product to show. Washington's mother was great, so was her mother. Shakespeare's mother was a very great woman, so was the mother of Sarah Bernhardt, who is herself a great woman, and has proved it for fifty years.

Unless you have done and can show something that can be called great in itself, you may be admirable, but are not great.

Three men have now been sentenced to death in connection with the kidnaping and killing of a child five years old, Giuseppe Varotta. For kidnaping, no punishment could be too severe, you may say. The trouble is that when the penalty is death, men will inflict death to escape it.

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Doctor Sees Mystery In Heat Prostrations

British Public Again Is Warned Of Dangers Of Stroke

Physicians in England are again warning the public against the dangers of heat stroke. The medical correspondent of the London Times says that last Summer, with its continued high temperatures, introduced English people to various troubles of hot climates from which, as a rule, they are free. There are already indications that once again this year we may suffer from the same causes, he says.

By far the worst of them is "heat stroke," that bane of open-air life in every tropical country. "Heat stroke" is not an accident peculiar to any one age, but, on the other hand, stout, middle-aged people undoubtedly suffer more severely from it than agile youth. Moreover, the after-effects tend to be worse in older than in younger victims.

It is itself something of a mystery, the physician declares. There are all manner of theories to explain it, and until recently it was generally supposed to owe its origin directly to the temperature of the air. More recent work, however, has suggested that this may be an inadequate explanation. For it has been observed that heat stroke is rare in well-ventilated places or windy places, no matter how hot these may be.

The modern tendency, as has often been explained, is to look for the mechanism of disease in the individual rather than in his or her surroundings. We no longer seek to avoid the awkward question: "Why is it that Mr. A, who was subjected to the same conditions of heat as Mr. B, did not develop any untoward symptons?"

Again, we are ready to attempt to answer the other difficult question: "Why is it that heat stroke may be more frequent at a place with a modern temperature than at a place with a high one?"

The truth is that here, as in other medical problems, two entirely different sets of conditions are involved. Not on any one of these, but on the relation existing between them, depends the arrival of disaster, says the physician.

We may divide the groups into (1) personal factors, and (2) factors of environment. Let us admit at once that some people are more prone to heart troubles than others. These will necessarily suffer in conditions in which persons better equipped to withstand temperature will go unscathed. Again, let us admit that the term "heat" is a bad one in this connection. For what matters is not so much the heat as the "cooling power" of the atmosphere.

Now, cooling power itself depends on many things. If, for example, our skins are full of blood we shall cool much more quickly than if the blood is flowing deeply under the skin—always provided that the rate of blood flow is maintained at an active level, he says.

The pump in a motor car is as vital a part of the cooling mechanism as the radiator itself, because on the efficiency of the pump depends the rate of water flow through the radiator and so, also, over the engine.

But cooling power also depends on such meteorological conditions as the humidity of the air, the rate of wind movement, and the temperature. Thus, a high temperature may be more than counterbalanced by dry, quickly moving air; a low temperature, on the other hand, may be rendered insupportable by damp and stagnation of movement.

If follows, therefore, that in the case of a stout person with a weak circulation placed in conditions of heat, damp, and "airlessness," that stroke is very likely to occur. It will be more likely if heavy, tight clothes are worn, and if full meals are eaten (for during digestion the circulation is normally allowed slowed down). On the other hand, a fit, thin man should stand very high temperatures in dry and windy climates, according to the writer.

We may turn this knowledge to account in various ways, he says. We may, for example, attempt to improve the tone of our circulations by judicious exercise and attention to health generally. Again, we may thoroughly overhaul our Summer wardrobes to insure that what ventilation there is will reach the surfaces of our bodies. Finally, we may postpone eating full meals till the cool of the evening, he says.

We may, too, so arrange our rooms that currents of air will flow through them even on the hottest days. This is easily managed when electric fans are available; but even in the absence of these a great deal can be accomplished by judicious use of doors and windows—the latter being blinded against strong sunlight.

Such measures reduce the chances of heat stroke to vanishing point, even on the hottest day in this country, he assures us. They may be supplemented, if occasion should require, by the old device of wearing a damp shirt. This, by increasing evaporation from the skin (when light overclothes are worn) greatly augments cooling power. But care should be taken to avoid chills in putting the shirt on—it is as easy to "chill" in hot as in cold weather, as many of us know to our cost, he says.

Giant Tree Is Oldest Living Thing In World

Aged Cypress In Southern Mexico Is Patriarch Of All

The oldest living thing in the world is a tree. But it is not in California, as might be supposed, for the redwood, although a giant, is equaled in longevity by the bald cypress, and in at least one instance the cypress is ahead. This aged cypress stands in Southern Mexico in the village of Sante Maria del Tula, and experts, judging by its gigantic bole and by the slow growth of the species, have estimated the age of the patriarch of all trees to be between 5,000 and 6,000 years.

These figures are staggering to the imagination. Taking the lowest computation, when the seed from which the tree sprang fell upon the earth King Menes was holding the first reign in Egypt of which we have historic knowledge—three thousand years before the birth of Christ. It was a slender stripling 200 years old when Cheops drove his subjects with the lash to the labor of building the great pyramid. It had reached a lusty youth of 1,500 years when the Hebrews made their exodus from the land of the Nile.

FOUND BY HUMBOLDT

This living thing in tropical America was silently building itself to its present stature and vigor seven centuries before Babylon reached its greatest splendor. Ancient Nineveh, in the ninth century before the Christian era, was a parvenu compared with the del Tula cypress. The earliest cuneiform inscriptions which archeologists have unearthed in Assyria date back to only 1800 B. C.—and the tree in Mexico which was to arise in the distant future on a new and unknown continent had even then lived almost as many years as separate the world today from the final recall of the Roman legions from Britain. To this still flourishing cypress may more fittingly be applied the lines which Cowper wrote to the Yardly Oak:

"O couldst thou speak.
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular, I would not curious ask
The future, best known; but at thy mouth,
Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past!
Bf thee I might correct, erroneous oft,
The clock of history; facts and events
Time more punctual; unrecorded facts
Recovering; and misstated, setting right."

The de Tula cypress was first noticed by Alexander von Humboldt, in 1803, during his travels through this part of the country. At the time of his visit he inserted a square board into the side of the tree, cutting a shallow hole in the outer part of the tree for that purpose. This board bore a Spanish inscription, a copy of which does not seem to have been recorded.

MAYOR WAS ADAMANT

The last scientific measurement of the tree was made in 1903 by Dr. Herman von Schrenk, who was at that time connected with the United States forestry service. While traveling through Southern Mexico he determined to inspect the Santa Maria del Tula cypress.

Dr. von Schrenk learned that the tree was regarded as sacred in the vicinity and that it was guarded night and day by two soldier sentinels. Escorted by as numerous and dignified a retinue as the mayor could muster, he marched to the little graveyard in which the cypress stands.

Before the broad and towering bulk of this one life, which has persisted without interruption since the date of the dawning of history, the visitor halted in awe. Had the foliaged creature possessed eyes and tongue, what treasure of information could it have added to the annals of man! What revolutions in Mexico it could have related, what rises and falls of monarchies and civilisations in tropical America!

But flights of fancy gave way to immediate scientific duties. Authorities on trees had declared the discovery of the approximate age of this cypress to be one of the most important problems in the arboriculture. They had expressed a hope that the next scientist who should visit the ancient living monument would not fail to complete the evidence needed.

The mayor of Sante Maria del Tula, however, opposed a barrier of adamant. Measure the circumference of the tree? Surely. Photograph it? Indeed yes. But to take an instrument and bore from the trunk a plug two feet deep and half an inch in diameter? Horrors, no!

STILL VIGOROUS

In vain Dr. von Schrenk urged that this experiment had been made hundreds of times without damage to trees, and that by counting the rings shown on the plug he could learn the tree's average rate of growth and thus solve one of the great scientific problems of the world. The mayor was all humility and submissiveness. Anything he possessed was at the disposition of the distinguished United States official. But touch the tree he must not.

So Dr. von Schrenk was compelled to content himself with measuring the bole and with taking several photographs of the tree. One of them, taken from the roof of one of the buildings across the square of the small church yard where the cypress stands, gives a good idea of the general shape of the tree. The crown is almost round, and the tree has little resmblance to young cypress trees growing in dry localities or older ones growing in the swamps, but looks more like a large oak. It has an extremely massive but comparatively short trunk deeply fluted.

A careful examination of the tree showed no evidence of decay or disease of any sort, all of the branches appearing healthy and vigorous. The best indication of its good condition was evidence by the manner in which the famous Humbolt plate had been more or less covered during the hundred years after its placing.

GIRTH OF 126 FEET

The measurements of the tree were made with difficulty, since it has a considerable swelling, which extends from six to eight feet up from the ground, and furthermore because of the tremendous buttresses, some of which are three or four feet deep. Dr. Von Schrenk found that the trunk of the tree, four feet from the ground, had the astounding girth of 126 feet.

An idea of its vast age may be obtained by comparing it with a cypress described by Prof. Asa Gray, which, although only fourteen feet in circumference, is 670 years old. So slow is the growth of the cypress that this tree had required nearly seven centuries to attaint a diameter of fifty-four inches.

Professor Alphonse de Candolle, an illustrious botanist, calculated that the Santa Maria del Tula cypress might be six thousand years old. Professor Asa Gray, under one computation, estimated that it might be 5,124 years old, and named it the Nestor of the cypress race, if not of the whole vegetable kingdom.

Both these computations would make the Mexican cypress older from one thousand to two thousand years than the giant sequoia tree of California, in the bole of which John Muir, famous geologist and archaeologist, counted more than four thousand rings.

OLDEST LIVING THING

In Louisiana, according to Dr. von Schrenk, are cypresses which were five hundred years old when Jesus was born at Bethlehem. Some of these are in the celebrated "Edenborn Brake" in Winn Parish, near Atlanta. The monarch of the brake is a tree which lumbermen estimate would scale twenty-three thousand feet of lumber.

The only trees which can venture to rival the Santa Maria del Tula cypress, according to specialists, are certain baobab, or monkey-bread, trees of Senegal and the Cape Verde Islands, and the famous Dragon tree of the city of Orotava, in Tenerife. Neither of these trees, however, is believed to be as much as five thousand years old, although the antiquity is estimated to be so great that only that of the Mexican cypress surpasses it.

"Upon the whole," writes Professor Gray in his scientific papers, "after making every reasonable allowance for errors of observation and too sanguine inference, we must still regard some of these trees, not only as the oldest inhabitants of the globe, but as more ancient than any human monument—as exhibiting a living antiquity, compared with which the mouldering relics of the earliest Egyptian civilisation, the pyramids themselves, are but structures of yesterday."

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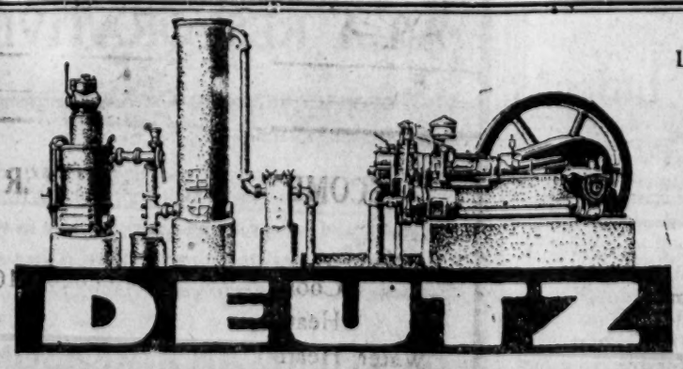

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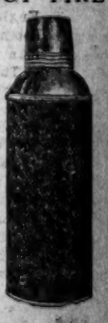

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American Bankers Can Save Austria, Says Frank Vanderlip

"Wolves" Surround New Republic, New York Banker Declares In Writing His Impressions After A Personal Tour

BY FRANK A. VANDERLIP

Budapest, July 8.—The boy in the fable falsely cried "Wolf!" until the shepherd ceased to believe in the warning. Finally the wolves really came. The boy's warning cries were disregarded and the flock was destroyed.

For more than two years observers of Austrian affairs have cried "Wolf!" The world has been told a disaster was imminent. Nevertheless, the general condition of life in Austria today is not worse—in some respects it is better—than at any time since the armistice. The cry of "Wolf!" is beginning to fall on dull ears. The world says it has heard the cry before too often and no longer believes it.

I have spent some weeks in Austria, carefully investigating the situation. I have motored from one end of the country to the other. I have seen prosperity in the agricultural sections and entirely bearable conditions of life have been apparent in the cities. I have had unusual facilities for getting the facts. These have included ample opportunity to exchange views with the President, the new Premier and other Government officials and party leaders, as well as with bankers, industrialists and many other representative citizens in all grades of life. If my conclusions are wrong, it is because of erroneous interpretation, not from any lack of opportunity.

My conclusion is that there are wolves, real wolves this time, surrounding the Austrian Republic. They are strong, dangerous, capable wolves. They are planning an early attack, and the state is undefended. The shepherds of Europe, if one may so far stretch the metaphor as to call the powers shepherds, either have ears dulled to the cry of "Wolf!" or are otherwise occupied. Or else they find themselves in such a position that, while believing vividly in the real peril of the wolves, they are impotent to guard the flock.

HARD TO ANALYSE

The political student in Vienna today has the advantage of looking through a powerful microscope at a drop of the ditchwater of European politics. Every evil-working animalcule and microbe that is attacking the well being of all Europe can here be seen. They are magnified until they look like crabs, lobsters and dragons.

Nearly all Europe has unbalanced budgets. Austria's budget is so unbalanced that the financial position of the Government cannot be accurately analyzed. She has printed paper money until the crown stands second only to the infinitely depreciated Russian ruble and exchange rates fluctuate over an astounding course each twenty-four hours. Her unfavorable foreign trade balance appears incredibly vast, but the difficulties of accounting, when the measurements are made in terms of such a wildly fluctuating crown, are so great that the official figures are wholly without true significance.

One might as well try to survey accurately the length of Broadway from the Battery to the Harlem Ship Canal using only a highly vitalised live eel as a yardstick as to arrive at worthwhile financial conclusions in a country whose monetary standard of value has changed 2,000 percent in the few months which have elapsed since my last visit to Vienna.

WAGES ADJUSTED MONTHLY

Financial figures mean literally nothing under such conditions. It is wiser not to make a single statistical quotation. The essential fact is that there is a vast deficit in the Government's incomes compared with its expenses. There can be seen here in the most exaggerated form, as if under high-powered microscopical magnification, the effect of food subsidies; a civil service crowded beyond belief with unnecessary employees, public undertakings, such as the railroads and industrial monopolies operated with enormous deficits and fresh demands successfully made on the Government monthly for increases in the pay of officials, in the hope of having incomes keep pace in some measure with the rapidly rising prices.

And we see here, magnified to horrible clearness, the effect of almost unrestrained issues of paper currency, followed by wild fluctuating prices, which make conditions of life well nigh impossible because income and the cost of living cannot synchronise. It has become the custom of industry to readjust wages every month on the basis of the average index price of commodities, and the adjustment is always upward. Sometimes wages are nearly doubled as compared with the preceding month, and even then the increase is ineffective so far as modifying the conditions of life is concerned.

Mutilated as Austria was by the Paris peace surgeons, who seemed to have no conception of the various fundamentals of the economic life of a state, there would be doubt under the most favorable conditions, about the ability of present day Austria to advance her foreign trade to the point where she could sell abroad enough of the products of her labor to pay for the food which she must have.

AID AS ALMS

She has been aided to purchase food since the armistice by so-called loans from the United States, England, Czecho-Slovakia, and has been sustained by the promises of other States. She has received altogether $0,000,000 of such aid, but this aid has been only in the nature of alms to a hungry mendicant and has contributed nothing toward putting Austria into a position of such economic soundness as would enable her to sustain herself by her own efforts.

That being the case, the world is scarcely in position to criticise Austria with justice for failing to do what she should for herself. It is perfectly true that the superficial aspects of life in Austria present fewer conditions of terrible deprivation than was the case immediately following the armistice, but the present superficial aspect is deceptive.

There are perhaps no greater number of undernourished people in Vienna today than before the war, but they are of an entirely different class. Labor has been measurably successful in readjusting income to rising prices.

Those who have fixed incomes have become involved in actual want. They include the intelligentsia of former days. I have lunched with 300 university professors who have been enabled to live only through the generosity of the American Foundation, which contributes the food for their mess.

It is misleading, however, to say that conditions of life have roundly improved. Austria must have food imports to live.

TRUE PROBLEM POLITICAL

She has thus far obtained them by charity doles, by the sale of securities and the disposition of a share in her capital property to foreigners, but this is not a sound economic basis for the future.

It is a common observation to call Austria financially bankrupt but I do not believe it. Austria still has enormous potential wealth. I believe that even under the unwise partition of the old empire, sound economic life will ultimately be possible. I even believe there may be potential elements of real economic prosperity in reconstructed Austria. The continuation of such loans as have heretofore been granted would be merely day-by-day almsgiving, and inadequate almsgiving, to a hungry invalid. The financial position of Austria is desperate, but what would be involved in putting the country on a sound financial basis is grotesquely small considering the importance of the service that would be performed and in view of the probability that financial loans could ultimately be repaid.

The true problem of Austria is not financial, but political. If there should be given abundant credits to Austria, they would, in her present political plight, be unavailing for reconstruction and might even be total losses to the lenders.

Austria is bankrupt, but she is not truly a financial bankrupt. Her bankruptcy is political. She is utterly bankrupt of political authority. In that respect her bankruptcy has reached such a point that it is absolutely impossible to collect sufficient political authority out of her own political resources economically to rehabilitate the state.

MUST BORROW AUTHORITY

Here is presented, then, a novel political problem. The remnants of a great empire, still a state of great economic possibilities, must find a way to borrow political authority if the state is to be saved from complete catastrophe.

The most depressing feature of the crisis is its imminence. There are actual wolves bearing in on every hand. There is no time to be lost and, indeed, there is grave doubt in my mind if enough time be left to accomplish that thing that is perhaps without precedence in political life—the voluntary borrowing by a nation from some outside source of sufficient political authority to put its house in order.

What exactly do I mean by the bankruptcy of political authority? Let me illustrate. The balancing of a Government's budget may appear to be a financial matter. In this case it is not. The wisest financiers in the world could not balance the budget of Austria under the existing political conditions, unless they obtained political help from outside of Austria. The budget cannot be balanced and the devilish activity of the printing press stopped except by a Government so firmly placed politically that it can put in force measures which statesmen and financiers would equally agree to be necessary. For instance, the civil service must be radically reformed. One out of every six of the adult working population of Austria is now on the public payroll.

RESULT OF MAP-MAKING

It was not madness that led to this. It is the inevitable consequence of the map-making following the war, which cut from the old empire Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and the northern portions of Jugo-Slavia and Italy as at present delineated. Austria was not created to any pattern but was a remnant left after satisfying the political demands incident to the drawing of the national boundaries of her surrounding neighbors.

I say that the radical reform of the civil service and the discharge of thousands of lifelong civil servants constitute one of the several essentials for constructing a balanced budget. No Government available within this infantile republic can possibly undertake that task and continue in office. No Government can be erected that could draw from domestic sources of power sufficient political authority to reform such an abnormal condition as this which exists in the civil service.

Another necessary step is to place the railroads on a self-supporting basis and rid the state of other deficit-breeding public undertakings. In a state where the principal political parties are Socialistic, no Government could derive from ordinary political sources the authority necessary to take sound measures to rid the budget of the deficits caused by state-operated railroads and other publicly managed industrial undertakings.

RUIN CAN BE AVERTED

Illustrations which could be widely multiplied would all prove Austria so bankrupt of political authority that she hasn't within herself the power soundly to reorganise the economics of a state.

Is it conceivable, then, that the great crisis can be averted? Can the magnificent City of Vienna, one of the most important seats of culture in the entire world, be saved from a fate approximately that of Petrograd? Can the powder magazine of Europe be guarded from the danger that would come from the sparks of a Viennese revolution? Can the danger be avoided of lighting the flames of another war? Such dangers lie in the possible political scramble of Austria's neighbors if there be a partitioning of Austrian territory.

I believe all this can be avoided, but to do so will require such novel political measures, such new financial adventures, and, withal, will demand such prompt action, that there is the gravest danger through inaction of financial collapse, social disorder, military occupation and territorial disruption, with selfish, ambitious Europe snarling and fighting over the spoils.

If Europe is to be saved from this catastrophe, and I believe it to be an immediately imminent catastrophe, some formula must be found by which a nation placed as Austria is placed can borrow political authority. At the same time there will have to be a loan of financial credit. The amount of credit need, however is in comparatively light figures.

Where is it conceivable Austria could borrow political authority? If she should look to England to save her, as the wisest political organisation in Europe, she would find that power bound by such domestic political difficulties as would make it improbable that the British Government would or could undertake fresh responsibility.

At home the English Government is confronted with a difficult financial position, coupled with a distressing industrial situation which has brought unemployment to a million and a half workmen. In her very heart she has her own Ireland. She is preoccupied with the vast problem of India and the distressing complications in the Near East. On the Continent her prestige is greater than that of any other power, but that very prestige engenders fears, suspicions and jealousies.

Should Austria turn to France? The quality of the political power she might borrow here would be open to serious question. France is Chauvinistic and is accused of ambitions for continental hegemony. She has the least objectivity, perhaps, of any continental nation. She always looks at every problem in the light of its effect on France. To borrow political authority from France might mean the borrowing of a quality of authority that would be as bad as bankruptcy.

The old-time political and racial antagonism between Italy and Austria makes the borrowing of political authority from Italy undiscussable.

NO HOPE FROM ENTENTE

If the borrowing of authority from the combined Allies were to be considered, from England, France and Italy, there are already such differences between them that the result would be disastrous.

Where else can Austria go? There is a vital political movement in Austria favorable to a union between Austria and Germany, but Germany is financially bankrupt now and the assassination of Rathenau indicates she is in danger of becoming politically bankrupt as well. There are apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way of a German union, and at the same time it is doubtful if such a union, under existing conditions, could produce the necessary results.

What remaining source is there in Europe? Czecho-Slovakia is fragile and beset with many difficulties, and there is territorial antagonism between Czech, German and Austrian. Should disorder come in Vienna, and it may come at any time, it is not improbable that Czecho-Slovakia will make a military move to restore order. She might make such a move under mandate from the powers, but this would not mean the early reconstruction of Austria, nor would it relieve Europe from the danger of an Austrian collapse, with all its implications.

Is it conceivable that America would make the loan of political power to save Austria and to save Europe from the danger of Austria? The first answer to that, from any one familiar with the trend of political sentiment in America, any one understanding our lack of understanding, any one appreciating our reserved attitude toward entangling foreign relationships, would be an emphatic "No."

MUST BE EDUCATED

I myself am inclined to believe that the answer must be negative, and still I can see, if only America did understand or could be brought to understand the European situation, we might make a contribution to civilisation, indeed to the preservation of civilisation, which might be of incalculable value.

Before this could be done, however there would have to be so much education in America to the true situation in Europe, there would have to be such a complete change in our present political attitude toward Europe that it seems presumptuous and idle even to advance the suggestion that the United States Government temporarily step into the position of political receiver and administer the affairs of Austria until the new republic is on its feet.

Is there any other possibility? There is one, but it is probably as remote as the possibility of actual American Government participation. Austria must have a certain and indeed, a modest amount of financial credit, or she seems likely to perish politically.

If American bankers and financiers were also world statesmen, if they were disposed to undertake one of the most alluring financial adventures ever presented, and if they could carry through such an operation, a breadth of understanding and real wisdom of statesmanship, they might save Austria and avert from Central Europe a terrible danger. With these provisos, it would be possible for American financial interests to make a private loan to Austria, which should be surrounded by such conditions of political control that the situation might be saved.

This suggestion is not a fantastic one. I do not say Austria would gladly accept it, but I believe the progress of events would be such that she would have to accept it. The middle classes, the bankers, the intellectuals might be sympathetic toward the idea already. Those in whose minds national prerogatives still outweigh the danger of national destruction would be brought in only with difficulty. But I found many men highly placed in the business of Government affairs who believed such a plan feasible from the point of view.

There is going on in Vienna today an examination of the possibilities of a loan. This examination is being conducted by British diplomatic authority, by Mr. Young on behalf of the Bank of England and other British financial interests, and J. P. Morgan and Co. It is a serious and highly intelligent examination into the Austrian situation. Those concerned in it warn against unduly optimistic opinions as to the outcome.

Personally I am convinced that a financial loan made without accompanying political conditions that would amount to a considerable measure of political authority would be ineffectual. Such a mere loan of financial credit will not avail. There must accompany it political authority.

If American financial interests, coupled with and probably largely aided by British interest, should rise to the possibilities of this situation, they probably could save Austria from disaster. The amount of money involved would be less than America spent in a single day during the height of the war. The aim to be attained, considering all that is involved, is almost immeasurably great and beneficent. Whatever it may be possible to do to bring to the American mind a true understanding of the situation and arouse American imagination to the opportunity ought to be done, and it is in the hope of doing a little in that direction that I have written this article.

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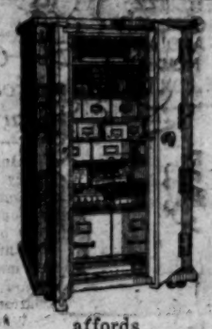

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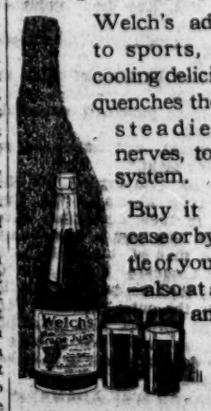

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Depreciated Money Problem In Europe

Bearing Of Wide Area Of Near Worthless Paper Currency On Europe's Economic Problem—Opinion Of New York Bankers On Extraordinary Situation—Possible Way Out

BY JOHN W. HARRINGTON

Sharp declines in foreign exchange have focused attention on the inflated States of Europe. The mark tumbled lower, the ruble more nearly merged into zero, the Austrian krone shaded just a trifle further into nothingness, and even the franc, emblem of French thrift, slid in value, as it in sympathy with the financial debacle of Europe. Since Germany is being called upon to pay by the powers that be, her position on the brink of bankruptcy has caused the most comment.

The situation abroad is such that bankers, commercial leaders and economists in this country have been aroused to the need of action. The views expressed in this article, therefore, include the opinions of well-known financiers, although in some cases they would not permit the use of their names.

Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, compared the plight of Europe today with that of the United States soon after the Civil War. The Comparison holds good only in part, for the tragedy of Europe is far greater in proportion. Europe for years has been steadily stripped of assets, visible and invisible. She has destroyed in the storm of conflict $337,000,000,000 worth of property in shot and shell and munitions and buildings. More than 10,000,000 productive lives have been lost. Five times that many lives were impaired in usefulness. The debts of the world, through the struggle with Germany, have been increased from $40,000,000,000 to $250,000,000, which must be paid by generations yet unborn. European nations which suffered the most and which will have to make good more of the damagesare faced by a colossal spectre of debt. The metal which by tradition has been regarded as the best measure of value has grown scarcer and scarcer in Europe until fully 40 percent of the world supply is held in the United States, which has changed in a few years from a debtor to a creditor nation.

MONEY VALUES FADING

Meanwhile the fates have dealt harshly with those flimsy tokens which European nations once regarded as real money. Picking any date of last week over the quotations of foreign exchange, we find that the German mark is now worth 25¼ percent of a cent, compared with its parity of 22.80 cents. This signifies that it is valued at a little above one-hundredth of what it was rated before the war. The normal value of the Russian ruble, the books of reference once recorded, was 51.46 cents. Now its buying power is so near to the vanishing point that 100 rubles can be had for .05 of a cent and for a handful of loose American change one may help himself to a sheaf of a million. The Austrian crown is quoted as low as .0044 of a cent, so that for the visitor in Vienna a million or two of the once highly-esteemed kronen, formerly rated at five to the dollar, may be had for a hundred dollar bill.

Among those in the fiscal hospital is the franc family. The French franc, not so many years ago held at a par value of 19.30 cents in our foreign exchange, was vibrating last week about the 8-cent limit, and the Belgian franc was a trifle lower. The Swiss franc, coined in a land which did not feel the goad of war, was quoted at about its old valuation. The Italian lire, equivalent to the franc in pre-war days, was quoted at 4.57 cents, which shows that, although Italian interests suffered somewhat less than those of other nations, her currency is undergoing the prevailing depression. Even the florin of neutral and placid Holland, ordinarily rated at 40.20 cents in our American exchange, is off about a cent and a half. The good old pound sterling of Great Britain, which before the war was popularly spoken of as a $5 note, was quoted at $4.44¾ on demand. There are slight depreciations, as one may see by consulting the tables, in the currency of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Wherever one goes in Europe, or, for that matter, in any part of the world, one encounters the financial reaction of the war. In many places it is a vigorous recoil; in others only a slight deviation from normal.

Where the fight was the hottest, the embers are the blackest. The situation is most acute in the countries of Central Europe of the Teutonic strain, and there the financial experts will have to do their utmost if those countries ever are restored to normal.

The pivotal fact, brought out by Mr. Sisson and others, was that infinite skill and patience were required to restore any country to a normal condition after a great war. Currency is merely an index. The dearth of goods and the loss of active, wide-awake men constitute the losses of which a depreciated currency is the sign manual. This was admirably illustrated in the period which followed the close of the rebellion in the United States and the defeat of the Confederacy. The notes or promises to pay which had been issued at the secession mint grew less and less valuable as the struggle continued, and a few thousand dollars for a pair of boots was not an extravagance. When the war was over there were no quotations upon Confederate currency. That "medium of exchange" was no more, wiped off the slate, it had been repudiated by destiny. It has never seen its redeemer, any more than many billions of Russian rubles and Austrian kronen are likely to do.

"The currency of the United States, which emerged from the Civil War as one nation," observed Mr. Sisson, "was not in any flourishing state. There were numerous banks of uncertain standing, and the quotations on their notes were long and changeable. I remember a story told by my father, which relates to a steamboat Captain who had notes of a certain bank and wished to buy some firewood from a farmer on the shore.

"'Now, on what basis?' asked the Captain, 'will you take these bank notes?'

"'On an even basis,' was the instant reply.

"'What do you mean by even?'

"'Cord for cord,' drawled the farmer.

"Our own country," continued Mr. Sisson, "although in a far more fortunate position than some of the European nations where currency is so much depreciated, had a situation with which it grappled for many years. It was fourteen years after the Civil War before we were able to resume specie payments and turning to Europe for a parallel, thirty years elapsed before Great Britain financially recovered from the Napoleonic wars. It is hardly to be expected that those countries which have suffered so severely from the World War should be able to rehabilitate themselves in two or three years. Ultimately everything will work out, I think, but it will take time. Work, thrift and order offer the only sure cure."

"How can this be done?" Mr. Sisson was asked.

"The method of recovery for Europe," he answered, "is likely to follow on the same lines as those adopted in the United States after the Civil War. Our position was more fortunate because of the large resources at our command. The nation impoverished by war, however, comes back by creating new wealth, by seeking new outlets for its trade, and by encouraging immigration to make good its losses of population. Great Britain reached out toward India, Australia and Canada after the Napoleonic wars. The United States welded itself into one nation once more after the close of the duel between North and South, and conquered the great West, built lines of railroad, opened up new sources of wealth, developed new States, which became granaries of the world. It was the following out of this program, as indicated by Mr. Sisson, which brought about he American renaissance, revealed in the great Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN GAINING

Great Britain, despite her hard struggles and the spread of unemployment, is making a dogged effort to get back to prosperous days. Although some of her subjects may complain bitterly, the great fact remains that her currency in the exchange of the world is only a little below the old-time quotations. France is pursuing a vigorous Colonial policy and seeking new outlets, and at the same time is returning to the development of the industries which gave her a leading place in commerce.

The efforts of Germany, Austria and Russia to gain equilibrium are handicapped. Germany, now almost insolvent, has had many losses. In losing about 10 percent of her former territory she has had to part not only with rich agricultural regions, but with lands under which were vast deposits of coal and iron and potash. Her population of about sixty millions, in seeking new opportunities for creative effort and expansion, cannot turn to the former colonies, for those went into the possession of Great Britain and France. Germany, however, remains with an asset which has stood her in good stead in the past, and on which she had reared her dream of world conquest. That is the facility of her citizens in applying science to industry. If her coal is taken from her, she abonisses lights, the mining of which neglected fuel she had already begun on a large scale.

Those who have studied the financial outlook believe that the Teutonic countries and Russia can never redeem their present promises to pay, as represented in the many millions of I. O. U's issued from their printing presses. The chance of anybody realizing anything tangible from all the marks and rubles and kronen still sold seems indeed a "remote possible contingency." These will go into financial limbo, it is now believed, and thousands of those who invested in them will find that they have clung to an old and familiar fallacy. With the repudiation of the notes of Germany, Austria and Soviet Russia a new order may come.

There is a wide range of opinion as to how far Germany is really able to pay her obligations. The mark has some value even yet inside the country, in that it will purchase the wherewithals of existence, but in the outside world its value is almost nil. It is a political currency maintained for the purpose of representing to the other nations to what depths Germany has fallen.

Robert H. McCready, a well-known New York publisher, who recently spent several months in Germany, states it as his opinion that the fall of the mark was staged by the Germans for the purpose of obtaining more favorable reparation terms. He found the nation working at about 85 percent of its productive capacity. The buying of exchange had become a practice among all classes and the real money of Germany was being sent out of the country to the banks of Holland, England, Switzerland and the United States.

"It has become widely known," continued Mr. McCready, "that the business assets of Germany are really held in foreign countries. She is eager to permit credits to accumulate in all parts of the world where she can possibly market her goods. Hence enormous massing of German funds in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Stockholm, London and New York."

German industry, through the activities of such men as Stinnes and those identified with him, has in the opinion of Mr. McCready become well organised, but not on the basis of the inflated currency.

Former Senator Thomas A. Darby of Florida, takes a different view of the German financial situation.

"Germany, to exist," he said, "must continue to issue promises to pay. She cannot redeem her promises because the other nations have got all the gold. When she tries to obtain the gold with which to pay her indemnity the other nations arbitrarily fix a price which she must give for that gold. Therefore her creditors are increasing the debtors' burden and at the same time finding fault because she does not discharge he obligations. France is standing in her own light by insisting on her pay in gold. Germany, however, is not bankrupt. It is the individuals in control who are intellectually bankrupt."

The Senator added that the best way to settle the German financial question was to let Germany pay France in goods.

MORE THAN GOLD

"We must not lose sight of the fact," he said, "that although gold has intrinsic worth, its currency value depends on fiat. Money is merely a lubricant of industry, whether it be gold or silver or paper. Up to 1844 gold was just as much of a commodity as paper, but it became recognised as a standard through an act of the British Parliament at that time. As a matter of fact, it is no more a real standard than is a watch of gold a standard timepiece if it has bad works."

Malcolm Summer, a New York lawyer, who was instrumental in making a rotating loan to Germany for the purchase of wheat, and is leaving for Europe on a mission connected with German and French affairs, views the situation from another angles.

"Germany," he said, "is at the end of her tether. She is reaping the baleful results of inflation. The German paper mark is so worthless today that there are no buyers for it. Even to satisfy domestic demands, for currency, the Reichsbank has to print an emergency note of 500 marks. This catastrophic fall of the mark will also affect Germany's capacity to pay in kind. Not only will she be unable to keep pace with the increased supply consequent on the depreciation of values, but she is certain also to face internal troubles with labor, for the workers must receive increased wages to compensate them for the great rise in the price of all commodities. The latest budge for 1922 becomes valueless. The 300,000,000,000 marks on the expenditure side contained in that budget are now vastly increased; and it is impossible to follow this trend with taxes high enough to strike a balance.

"It is the general opinion of all experts that the only way to arrest this vicious decline is to suspend the greatest drain on the German resources—Reparations—for a few years, and to attempt by means of an international loan, based ultimately on the thrift and the industry of the German people, to introduce a stable element into German finance, which will permit the firing of the international value of the mark at a reasonable figure. Unless this is done, Germany will collapse. Apart from the political contingencies of such a collapse, a possible union of the pauper States of Germany, Austria and Russia constitutes a very real menace to Downing Street."

Mr. Summer holds that the collapse of Germany means the collapse of France, while to Great Britain and the United States it would mean the loss of Germany as a large customer and the return of trade depression.

"Our export trade," he continued, "depends in the main on Europe's financial health. We cannot afford to see Germany collapse. In the present crisis the peculiar position of the Wirth Administration must not be overlooked. The young republican government is following a monarchical one which for more than a generation was identified with success, and unless Germany is to revert to absolutism the new regime must be encouraged by the Allies. The present Cabinet also holds office by reason of its being peculiarly acceptable to the Allies. If the people see that even with such a Cabinet failure is inevitable, they may easily be led to listen to the counsels of despair. The murder of Rathenau is a warning that in Germany today there is not only a political and economic problem, but also an acute and complicated psychological situation calling for equally skillful handling."

From German sources in this city it was learned that Germany believed her salvation would be worked out largely through having an opportunity to develop Russia, a land rich in raw materials and with few manufacturing facilities.

On account of the many hair trigger questions of international finance concerned, bankers in this city are reluctant to discuss the European situation in detail. The consensus seems to be however, that there will be an alignment of Germany and Austria and Russia along economic lines. Austria, stripped of her once rich agricultural provinces, now formed into separate States, is a shell about the old City of Vienna. Both Germany and Austria will look to Russia as a source for breadstuffs and food.

Taken all in all, the difficulties which confronted the United States after the Civil War may serve as a basis for working out the destiny of the United States of Europe—united not politically, but through an understanding which will permit those war-wrecked lands to first liquidate their hates, as a prelude to the liquidation of their involved finances and the restoration of a much demoralized currency.

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Spanish Campaign In Morocco Under Fire

Failure To Achieve Decisive Results Brings Slashing Attack From Senor Sarradell

Madrid, June 6.—There is a disposition, not unjustified, to regard even what are considered important debates in the Cortes as interesting formalities or merely oratorical and often insincere displays, but the few, though prolonged discussions of the Moroccan problem that have taken place in the Chamber in recent times have brought out facts and views as they have not been produced elsewhere. Just now, Spanish public opinion is in an extremely disturbed and anxious condition regarding what is best to do. Against the fact that the difficulties of the campaign are proving so unexpectedly great and that there is some kind of an instinctive desire to lapse from the effort, there is a deeper understanding that in that way lie international complications and perhaps danger.

An important part of Spain would like to lapse, but fears to do so. Thus opinion fluctuates violently, and just at the moment, after so many high authorities have been declaring that military High Commissionership should certainly and speedily be substituted by civil, and the military element has been out of countenance, General Berenguer comes forward again boldly and with confidence to declare that nothing but the military kind is possible for the present.

PLAIN TRUTH STATED

The most recent debate in the Chamber has in the circumstances been specially interesting and has elicited as usual some plain facts that are seldom spoken by the politicians outside or printed in the newspapers. The debate was opened upon an interpellation by a keen and well-informed critic of Moroccan affairs, Senor Sarradell, who remarked at the beginning that though the problem was so extremely important there was hardly anything with which the Spanish general public seemed less concerned and so a dangerous system of silence seemed to have been established.

Despite the constant and historic associations of Spanish policy with the African question, governments have never succeeded in making it appreciated by the Spanish people.

Having referred to some points in the history of the problem, Senor Sarradell frankly discussed the case of France, criticising the criterion maintained by her in the preparation of the North African treaties and the policy she had been steadily developing in Morocco with respect to Spain, were of no account and that her interests might be put up to auction.

He referred to the recent speeches of President Millerand and Marshal Lyautey, considering that points of great gravity were presented when in such declarations they referred to Spain's "zone of influence," while at the same time France arrogated to herself the right to a "protectorate."

SHOULD BE NO VAGUENESS

He considered that the Premier, Sanchez Guerra, in referring to these speeches had been too indefinite, that there should be no vagueness in the statement of Spain's position, and that it was necessary to maintain the treaties in all their integrity. A policy of harmony with France ought to be pursued, but it must be understood that sincerity was always demanded and when it was not accorded Spain should show a bold front to the French policy of absorption.

He wished to know if any negotiations had been opened with France upon these matters, remarking that, while they might be discussed in secret session if necessary, the present policy of silence on the part of the Government in such a precarious situation was unacceptable, and he lamented the continual absence from the Chamber of the Minister of War.

According to Senor Sarradell, the Spanish military operations lately have been conducted upon the initiative of the Moors, and so the latter were to be regarded as conquerors.

SPANISH PRESTIGE AT STAKE

The course that was being pursued at present could lead to nothing else than the collapse of the Spanish military prestige. He condemned the transfer of General Sanjurjo from the eastern section to the west and the removal of General Barrera from Larache to Madrid, steps which he thought were too grave to take at a time when a series of new operations were being entered upon.

Seriousness and rectitude could not be demanded of the army in Africa when they did not exist in Madrid, and when here in the capital there were organisations in action which compelled the Government to proceed in a particular way.

As the result of the efforts made by the military juntas it was now said that there would be no special rewards for service in Africa, whereas the Government had previously declared the opposite. These juntas stood in the path of the Government, preventing it from doing that which it desired to do. There need be no fear of the juntas if they were faced openly and boldly, but they did as they pleased with weak governments.

Amid some excitement, Senor Sarradell declared that there was no explanation as to why Spain had 170,000 men in Africa at the present time when their mission was unkown, and he wanted to know what the Government had prepared to substitute for this army which was already falling into a state of disorganisation. "You have done nothing!" he exclaimed. "Are you trying to abandon Morocco as Senor Bergamin recently so lightly indicated? What is happening is that an even greater catastrophe is in preparation, and that if we continue in this way it will be necessary to abandon Morocco with a total loss of our prestige!"

Criticising discontent in the army, Senor Sarradell declared it to be the result of the Government's own weakness, and he said the latter over and over again had warning in advance of the Melilla disaster of a year ago. In spite of everything, the catastrophe occurred and the members of the governments concerned did not appear to hold themselves at all responsible.

REPORT TO CHAMBER URGED

He wanted to know why General Picasso, who had been sent to inquire into the causes of that disaster, had not been brought to the Chamber to report, and he insisted that this course should be taken so that it should be known that such cowardice and weakness as had occurred out there were no more than the reflection of the Government's cowardice.

Near the end of his attack, Senor Sarradell declared that there were 10,000 men in Morocco who were given posts in which they were protected from danger, or at the worst ran only the very smallest risk. He said that if a man who was likely to be sent to the front had enough money to buy a cheap automobile and would drive it himself out there that was enough, and so they were overwhelmed with men who had bought such automobiles.

A keen debate followed, the Premier endeavoring to justify the policy of the Government.

Death Certificate Often Meaningless

That death statistics in the United States are unreliable is proved by the fact that in 1919 the Bureau of the Census found it necessary to classify 15,603 causes of death as ill-defined diseases, and in 1920, 15,505. On every one of these certificates a physician certifies his failure to define a fatal illness so that the statisticians may know what the disease or injury was.

Lieut. Erik G. Hakansson, M. D., of the Medical Corps, United States Navy, commenting on this state of affairs, urges the death certificate of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, as the ideal. The law establishing this system provides:

"Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, denoting only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held sufficient for the issuance of a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the State Registrar, shall be returned to the physician or person making the medical certificate for correction and more definite statement."

And the certifying physician is required to answer such questions as: "Where was disease contracted if not place of death?" "Did an operation precede death?" "Was there a necropsy?" "What test confirmed diagnosis?"

This compels a doctor to be absolutely certain before he signs a death certificate.

Two Schools In Lead On Italian Stage

Battle For Supremacy Between Theaters Of Ideas And Situations

Rome, July 8.—The project for establishing a permanent Italian theater of art and drama in New York city, which is being agitated here this summer by Fortunato Gallo, director of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company of America, is only one of the evidences that Italy has developed a theater of its own and is anxious to go into the "exportation" stage. The theater is now a national interest in Italy and discussions as to the merits of the new and the old school occupy as much space in many newspapers as political or economic matters.

The development of a new and entirely original kind of theater in Italy has given rise to a feeling of national pride, and competition with the plays of America, and especially of France, is keen. American plays of the old and new types are still given a warm reception on the Italian stage, "Peg o' My Heart" making a tardy appearance here in April at the same time that Arthur Pinero's "Theo Fraser" attracted audiences desiring a newer sort of art.

The battle between the old and the new theater is as in other countries, a battle between the theater of the idea and the theater of situations, between the theater which exists for art's sake and the theater which exists to make money.

For many years the theater of Italy was modeled after that of France, with its background of middle class or wealthy people and with the eternal triangle as a base. The Italian versions of triangular mishaps were often lurid and accompanied by suicides, gore and duels to suit the Latin temperament. Love interest, and the situation created by criss-crossings of the ardent passion," were the invariable theme. The characters were simply instruments for carrying out the tangling and untangling of Love's maypole.

The first definite revolt against the "situation play" came with Ibsen, when the repercussions of the new school of art were felt in Italy. The "idea play" came into existence, but because it was an adopted idea it did not really flourish until Gabriele d'Annunzio came on the scene. His "Figlia di Jerio" was an immediate success as were the colorful "Francesca da Rimini" and the rhetorical legend "La Nave," but these triumphs were always the success of the plays for themselves and not a sign that Italian audiences had cultivated a definitely new taste.

Stimulus came to the new movement from another source, the idealistic philosophy of Benedetto Croce, who has practically made Italian culture for the last twenty years. Croce's thought has penetrated and profoundly influenced art, political life and history as it is taught in the schools. It has even brought metaphysics into the Italian newspapers and relatively into art. The world was no longer smugly hemmed in by a circular horizon, but become full of novel possibilities.

The most picturesque result of the new turn in national psychology was the production of the "grotesque" plays of Luigi Pirandello, and his school. Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author" will be produced in New York city next fall, and also in various European cities, but so far the interesting movement is not known outside of Italy. The "grotesque" play inherited traits from Wedekind and Bernard Shaw and also is a descendant of the Italian marionette show; only in the new plays the actors are pulled about not by the whim of the showman but by the silliness or fatality of their own natures.

Pirandello created a great stir when he deserted a professor's life four or five years ago and began presenting plays which completely threw overboard all the good old conceptions about drama and stagecraft. He will, for instance, in his "Six Characters" suddenly bring into the midst of actors rehearsing a play the charcters of a play which has never been produced and the strange situation then unwinds of these actors insisting on playing out their own roles instead of letting the actors interpret them. In costuming and stage technique the grotesque play presents something entirely new. In several of the plays the actors are masked and their emotions seem to be mechanical ones covering real distress or joy, or perhaps covering nothing, the audience hardly knows. The actors' emotions are like ghosts of emotions. The "grotesque" school has a large following of dramatists, the best known being Luigi Chiarelli, Rosso di San Secondo and Luigi Antonelli.

But the new theater, having more need of defenders, has rallied to its standards a group of young men who call themselves the "Pack of Jackals" and who do their utmost to live up to their name. They attend the premiere of a play in full force and it does not suit their fancy they simply lift up their voices and howl. They bay also at enemies of the new theater. Being intensely nationalistic they uphold the Italian play above all others, especially their French rivals. The "Jackals" are a secret organisation but issue a bulletin in defense of the new theater. It is a species of Fascisti organisation in the world of art.

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A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

CONFIDENCE
My biggest asset is the confidence of my customers. I would not offer my 24-hour suit service, if, I in turn were not confident of giving you complete satisfaction on all counts.
A Money Back guarantee backs my service.
24 HOURS SUIT SERVICE
HENRY The Tailor
New and Enlarged Store at J 7-8-9 Seward Road
Tel. North 2374
(near Astor House)
Branch House
283 North Szechuen Rd.
24 HOURS SUIT SERVICE

The Scotch Bakery.
8 Nanking Road. Phone, C. 2783.
150 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone, West 970.
Breakfast from 8.30 a.m.
Cereals and Stewed Fruits, or Bacon & Eggs. 70 Cents
Ice Cream (Plain and Various Flavours, 25 and 30 Cents) and Cold Drinks on sale at Both our Shops.
Bread, Cakes, Pastries & Biscuits.
Christening, Birthday and Wedding Cakes to order.
Veda Bread & Biscuits,
The Specially Imported Flour has now arrived.
This Makes a very digestible Brown Bread and Biscuit.
Breakfast, Light Tiffin & Teas at Nanking Road Shop.
Our Goods have The Distinctive Flavour only associated with the best Material.

St. George Cafe
217 Bubbling Well Road
Our New Summer Garden is a veritable cool spot. Dinner Dance every evening. Special Dinner, Saturday and Sunday, Music by Jack Morriss and Jazz Band.
Phone West 802 and 2279
A la carte dishes at all hours

THE CREST HOTEL
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
THE FAMOUS DANCERS
JAMES & NELLIE VALENSO
Miss DEGAR
from the Russian Ballet of Petrograd
TO-NIGHT
And Every Night
23 Ave. Haig West 937
FRANK HYDE & JIM FOSTER
Propr'dor

Cool, Quiet, Cozy
Those famous private Supper Rooms at the Trocadero. Just the place for a friendly little Dinner or Supper party. The "Troc" is noted for the unvarying excellence of its Steaks, Chops, Mixed Grill, Salads, etc.

"Ah-ha! I perceive that you Dine at the Trocadero"
Special Tiffins and Dinners served at short notice for Large or Small parties in elegantly furnished private Rooms on 1st Floor.
Cuisine is all that can be desired.
Direct Foreign supervision.
J. A. RAYNES,
Manager.
14, Astor Road. Tel. N. 1664.

Goodyear Tyres

All sizes—in fabrics and cords. Just arrived from U.S.A.
815 x 105 — 815 x 120 } Goodyear plain 25 Tls. Each
875 x 105 — 880 x 120 }
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.
P. W. Giovaninni Mgr. Tyre Dept.

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922

Templar
The Superfine Small Car
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
9 Hongkong Road Tel. Central 6006

Business and Official Notices

British Post Office, Shanghai.

Amended notice as to closing

Instructions have been received to close the British Post Office, Shanghai, on 30th November 1922, instead of 31st December 1922, as previously advertised.

T. HARBORNE.
H. B. M. Postmaster.
12th August, 1922.
51089

Harbour Notification
No. 21 of 1922.

REMOVAL OF LIGHTER SUNK OFF NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA WAYSIDE WHARF

REFERRING to Harbour Notification No. 20 of 1922, NOTICE is hereby given that the lighter sunk off the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wayside Wharf has been removed and the mark boat withdrawn.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Harbour Master officiating.

Approved:
C. N. HOLWILL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs in charge temporarily.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 12th August, 1922.
51077

Foochow Passengers

The San Peh S. N. Co's. s.s. Ningshin will leave for Foochow from the Ningshao Wharf, the Chinese Bund, on Sunday, the 13th August, at about 2:00 p.m., instead of 9th as arranged per original schedule.

NOTICE

Powers of Attorney for the American Trading Company are held only by the following:
Wm. A. Burns, General Manager for China. Lloyd E. Gale, Agent for Hankow. Frank S. Williams, Agent for Tientsin. J. Wirt Smith, Sub-Agent for Shanghai.
All other Powers of Attorney heretofore issued by this Company are hereby revoked.
AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
5097o

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
39684

FRESH BUTTER
"DAISY"
BRAND
and
"MEADOW"
BRAND
in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.

OUTPORT ORDERS

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
5 Peking Road, Shanghai,
Tel. C. 346.

Municipal Notification
No. 3034

Hongkew Park Open Air Swimming Pool.

The Open Air Swimming Pool in Hongkew Park, (entrance from Kiangwan Road), will be open on Monday August 14, at 6 o'clock p.m. to 8 o'clock p.m., and thereafter daily from 6 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m.

The Pool will be reserved for the use of men and boys only for the remainder of this season.

Pending completion of the dressing rooms a temporary matshed has been provided.

Admission 20 cents, payable at the door.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General,
Shanghai, August 12, 1922.
51088

Municipal Notifications
No. 3032.

SZECHUEN ROAD BRIDGE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Szechuen Road Bridge over the Soochow Creek is now open to traffic.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 9, 1922.

No. 3033.
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The following amended Traffic regulations will be enforced from August 10. Amendments and additions are shown in heavy type.

No. 1.—Railless Car.—Any vehicle, other than a tramcar, which is propelled by electricity and is wholly or partly dependent on an overhead cable for its power supply.

No. 7.—No person shall board, mount upon or enter or leave or descend from a vehicle on a highway while such vehicle is in motion or in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to other traffic, or (except in the case of a tramcar) unless such vehicle is drawn in close to the kerb.

No. 28.—Race Club Meetings. —*Rank* in Myburgh Road (West side) and Mohawk Road (East side, South of Mandalay Road).

Town Hall.—*Rank* in Kwangse and Kweichow Roads. On special occasions park in Thibet Road South of Nanking Road, *ranking* owner driven cars only in Kwangse Road (West side).

No. 46.—For "Peking Road" read "Soochow Road."

No. 47.—(1) For "Peking Road" read "Soochow Road."

(5A) Astor Road (West side)

The complete list of Traffic Regulations, as revised, will be published for general information in the next issue of the Gazette.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 10, 1922.
51045

Hong Yue Building
60 Kiangse Road

Office space will be available about the beginning of November, 1922. For particulars apply to W. W. 13 Museum Road or 55 Markham Road, where plans can be seen by appointment.

E. E. LEVER,
General Manager.
HONG YUE COTTON MILL,
Property Department.
T. F. 11

SPECIAL BARGAIN

For sale several second hand Fiat 15 ter 1½ ton motor Trucks in good running order. Can be seen and tried 9 to 11 a.m. commencing Monday August 14th at

Broadway Motor Repair Shop
Cor. Broadway East and Kungping Road
51096

Have you ever tried
SUNSET GLOW COCKTAILS
A Smile of Satisfaction
in every glass
Here's how to make it
Half teaspoonful Syrup
Half teaspoonful Lemon Juice
fill glass with
SUNSET GLOW RUM
and shake with cracked ice.
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
Tel. C. 2021.

Seto House
Room to let with board.
10 Seward Road.

Prof. I. K. SETO begs to announce the opening of his Turkish—Bath and Massage establishment, along with up-to-date restaurant serving Oriental and Foreign meals. All wants catered to.
Tiffin .: $1.00 Dinner .. $1.50
Phone North 3253.
50702

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Chocolate

A dainty, nourishing confection of delicious flavour.

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Chocolate presents essential nutritive constituents in combination with a chocolate of the highest purity. A complete food in concentrated form, it is digested and assimilated with ease. For children it is an excellent food-sweet, greatly to be preferred to the ordinary starches and sugars which affect the growing teeth and derange the digestion. It is also of great value to athletes, travellers, and in general when a nutritive stimulant is desired.

ALLEN AND HANBURYS, LTD.

I. S. S.

Our next DRAWING takes place on Tuesday the 15th August, 1922 at 1.30 p.m.
ABOUT 28,250 Bonds will participate. There will be:
1 Reimbursement of about $74.176
14 do of about $2.000
14 do of about $300
14 do of about $200
14 do of about $100
Any Bond subscribed now or before noon of August 14th 1922, will participate in the DRAWING.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
SHANGHAI

FENG SHANG COAL
Found by analysis and operating tests to be the highest grade steam coal in the Far East, supplied by
Feng Shang Coal Mining Co.
H134 Yang Tsing Lee,
Nanzing Road.
Phones: North 1095 and 2486.
4914

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
German University
Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, urinary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building, above Asia Banking Corporation.
50799

Dr. JAMES YUKING
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)
Piles guaranteed to be cured with in ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
Tel. C. 2127.

DR. GEORGE CHENLY, M.D.
Specialist in the treatment of any kind of Venereal Diseases and Piles. Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment by using the English new method of injection).
FOO WAI HOSPITAL
256 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 5719.
(near Chekiang Road).
CONSULTING HOURS:
7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Work-Organizers

are "Multiple Folders" which lie flat on your desk or in the side drawers. Each fold is a Subject Labeled Pocket to receive and classify your desk work.

Just raise the Label Holder—there are your papers, organised, out of the way, out of sight of curious eyes, yet instantly accessible with one hand.

Work-Organizer Prices

"300 LINE," Black Seal Grain Fabrikoid cover on all exterior surface. Paper inside. Flexible, durable, handsome.
No. 330—10½-in. wide, 17-in. long, 6 Pkts. $6.00
No. 332—10½-in. wide, 19-in. long, 10 Pkts. 8.00
No. 334.—10½-in. wide, 21-in. long, 15 Pkts. 10.00
"700 LINE."—Flexible, durable, paper. The No. 710, No. 712 and No. 714 may be used on top of desk, but are recommended for drawer use.
No. 710— 9-in. wide, 17-in. long, 6 Pkts. $2.50
No. 712— 9-in. wide, 19-in. long, 10 Pkts. 2.75
No. 714— 9-in. wide, 21-in. long, 15 Pkts. 3.00
No. 730—10½-in. wide, 17-in. long, 6 Pkts. 2.75
No. 732—10½-in. wide, 19-in. long, 10 Pkts. 3.00
No. 734—10½-in. wide, 21-in. long, 15 Pkts. 3.25

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Specialists in Office Equipment
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

A refreshing drink?
PATZENHOFER BEER
The best in town.
Case of 48 quarts $13.00
Case of 72 pints $14.00
Sole Importers:
GIESEL & CO., LTD.
62 Kiangse Road Telephone C. 1694
50774

ANNOUNCEMENT

Starting on August 13th a Motor Bus service will operate daily from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m. Starting point near St. George Hotel, Route Yu Yuen and Brenan Road to Brenan Park and Jessfield and return

Fares: 1st Class 30 cents, 2nd Class 20 cents.

KUNG LEE CO.
51091

Trade Mark
PHONE N. 1036

SUMMER'S NECESSITY
BATH ROBES (for Gentlemen & Ladies.)
Various fashions, sizes, colours and qualities.
SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
V16A. N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036 47639

NOTICE

CINEMA FILM DISTRIBUTORS

The "Golden Horn" theatre at Vladivostok, recently re-constructed and magnificently furnished, is interested in REAL FIRST CLASS CINEMA PRODUCTIONS (Feature and Serials) preferably such, featuring well known Russian Actors.

THEATRE EVENTUALLY FOR RENT

Offers to be submitted to: Mr. J. Wittkowsky, representing Mr. A. L. Ourin, proprietor. B. P. O. Box 357 and 12—2 p.m. Phone N. 1215.
50979

PLEASE DRINK!
THE BEST "PEKING BEER 5 STARS"
Sold by all grocers
Sole agent
CHING MOW & CO.
57-59 Rue du Consulat Telephone C. 1506
SONHOSHIN BREWERY, PEKING
49991

Business and Official Notices

To Sub-Let.

Furnished or unfurnished. Two flats each two big rooms one small room, bathroom, kitchen, servants quarters. Telephone, electric light, water, etc., Chaoufoong Road. Apply to Box 1137, THE CHINA PRESS.
41844

Dr. E. Lagrange
Belgian Doctor. Internal Diseases.
9-12 a.m., 4-6 p.m.
96 Szechuen Road,
(corner of Jinkee Road).
Office Tel. C. 1035.
Residence Tel. W. 1065.
50837

IMPORTANT

CONFIDENTIAL and DIVORCE INQUIRIES UNDERTAKEN WITH SECRECY, PRIVACY, and QUICK RESULTS.

HOUSE COOKS, BOYS, COOLIES and AMAHS are supplied with GUARANTEE at very short notice.

Hundreds of testimonials from SATISFIED CLIENTS.

CALL! WRITE! or WIRE! ALWAYS THERE.

OFFICE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The International Secret Service & Employment Agency.
123 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. Central 7201.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
49907

Dr. S. A. Bergshtam
DENTIST

Painless Extractions, Plate, Crown, Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6

45 North Szechuen Road
(Near Apollo Theatre)
50029

The Small Investors' Co.
undertake to
BUY OR SELL
ALL KINDS OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES
in small or large quantities

TERMS ½% commission buying or selling.

Share reports will be forwarded regularly on application.

8A Peking Road, Shanghai.
Telephone C. 977 and C. 761.
Telegrams Safeinvest Shanghai.

The Small Investors' Co.
DOUGLAS FLEMING
Manager

CREDIT
Our System Will Prevent
CREDIT LOSSES.
WEEKLY REPORTS
ON BAD ACCOUNTS
CREDIT
INFORMATION
ON FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS
Investigations of all kinds except divorce cases.
—:o:—
CHINA DETECTIVE & MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC.
(5th floor) Laidlaw Bldg.
95 Szechuen Road.
Phone C. 6740 & 7140.
Cable Address. "KEARBISH."

The Admiral Line
Pacific Steamship Company
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"
will sail direct for
MANILA & CEBU
AUGUST 14th
For freight rates and other particulars apply:
THE ADMIRAL LINE
Pacific Steamship Co., Agents.
29 Nanking Road.
Telephone: C. 5971-2-3.
51074

S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT"
From Manila to Hongkong

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" will be held at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, Aug. 15th, when Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
51062

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner
Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases
11B NANKING ROAD
Chinese-American Bank Building
Tel. C. 6080
Office Hours: 11-1, 4-6 and by special appointment
Residence: Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 666
49149

For Sale
GLASS SAND
and
GLASS STONE
Big quantity produced from mine in ANHUI.

PARTICULARS please apply to
C. EDDIE & Co.,
Sole Agent,
A-153 Broadway, Shanghai.
Phone N. 139.

The Headquarters of the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross have been removed from the Robert Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, to No. 4 Quinsan Gardens.

ARTHUR BASSETT, Chairman,
DR. W. W. PETER, Hon. Sec.
51048

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES
American Oriental Bank Build.
No. 15 Nanking Road.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6, Tel. C. 721

THE NEW SPEEDY STITCHER

THIS GREAT POPULAR AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE
Price Mex. $1.25 while they last
Sales Department,
Liengyi Mercantile Co.,
Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Rds.
Phone C. 339.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

DELAY
and
ANNOYANCE

are sometimes experienced by prospective users of electricity owing to their failure to ascertain from the Electricity Department the selected location of the supply mains and meters upon their premises. This trouble

MAY BE AVOIDED

by giving specific instructions to those entrusted with the work of electrical installation to obtain this essential information before proceeding. A special section is maintained for the purpose of affording information and advice and this service can be readily obtained

BY APPLICATION TO
The Municipal Electricity Department
(Installation Office)
Offices: 17 Foochow Road. Telephone: Central 283

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Kaiping COAL COKE
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
ADMINISTRATION'S STEAMERS
sail regularly to
CHINWANGTAO & TIENTSIN
For Prices, Freight or Passage apply to
No. 1 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI
THE AGENT

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Hongkong	Puket
(Kedah)	Hollo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Kiang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala	Sourabaya
Canton	Lumpur	Tientsin
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Tavoy
Cebu	Madras	(Lower
Colombo	Manila	Burma)
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique).

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up) ...	75,000,000
Reserves	19,962,300

President: JEAN JADOT.
Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCAREST, COLOGNE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, TANTAH, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

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BANCO DE CARTAGENA, Madrid, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO. — WIENER-BANKVEREIN, Vienna, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, RUMANIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGO-SLAVIA, TURKEY, and ASIA MINOR.—ALLGEMEINER GOEHMISCHER BANKVEREIN in Czecho-Slovakia, A. KOUYOUMDJISKI & CO., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road,

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

[illegible] Manager
K. T. S. YONG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

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Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
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Canton	Kuala	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S. Pitani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserved Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China

Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $300 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3.1/2% per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000

Paid-up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinamhan

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .. $3,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai,
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 265
General Office: Cen. 3613 & 361

Branches
Hangkow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.

Correspondents at the principle cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager,
SHU CHIH MIN, Sub-Manager,
Y. S. TONG, Sub-Manager,
[illegible]

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus U.S. $10,000,000
Undivided Profits .. U. S. $5,400,000
Reserve for Dividends U. S. $600,000

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	SPAIN
Hankow	Barcelona
Harbin	Madrid
Hongkong	STRAITS
Canton	Singapore
INDIA	DOMINICA
Bombay	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	San Francisco
JAPAN	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
JAVA	Barahona
Batavia	La Vega
Soerabaya	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Guiland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,669.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hauchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation
金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital —.—	$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin

Branches and Sub-Branches Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. I Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address "Kincheng" Shanghai

Tel. No.
General Office: C. [illegible]
Manager's Office: 1899
Cashier: [illegible]

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 13,979,150 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,666,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM,
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Samarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

行業商東
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorized Capital .. $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

E. CHENG,
Manager

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits ..	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies.
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Mongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 712
General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Capsate	Shanghai	Noumea
	Dibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in Taels and francs according to arrangement.

S. KED-KIH, Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital:	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wu

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Cainkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changkwa	Chengtu	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China

Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Authorized Capital: $20,000,000
Paid-up $5,000,000

中南銀行

CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

74 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Every kind of banking business transacted. Agents and correspondents all over the world.

Telegraphic Address: Chinasosea

Tel. Nos. { Managing Director: C. 4334 / Foreign Exchange: C. 3659

Y. Hou,
Managing Director.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorized Lit. 50,000,000
Capital Paid Up Lit. 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
ENGLAND: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
FRANCE: Banco di Roma,
ITALY: Banco di Roma,
Banca d'America e d'Italia.
GERMANY: Deutsche Bank, Hamburg.
SWITZERLAND: Schweizerische Kreditanstalt.
U.S.A.: East River National Bank, New York, Bank of Italy, San Francisco.
JAPAN: The Dai Ichi Ginko Limited.

BRANCHES:
Canton-Tientsin-Tsingtao-Nanking.

Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.

Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold. Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.

W. S. T. NIEN,
M. S. RING,
Managing Directors.
ROBERTO ALBA, Manager.
J. OSHIMA, Sub-manager.

Private Exchange to all Departments:
Central 7494 and 7495.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.

Capital	$1,000,000
Paid-up	$ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital	$ 500,000

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centres in China.
Foreign Correspondences
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Savings Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, General Manager
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKINDCO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office,
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,000,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves Silver	$100,000

HEAD OFFICE: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: SINIT, SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. Offices: Central 5090 & 5091.
Managers Office, Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
Central Managers.

Passengers Departing

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver: Messrs. F. Bona, D. J. Carver, Lieut. F. A. Christol, Mrs. N. E. Crampton, Capt. and Mrs. E. de Brath, Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Ewers, Bishop D. T. Hunington, Miss A. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. B. Kent, Messrs. Y. Z. Lee, C. R. Morling, E. J. Muller, O. E. Monnette, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ottewill, Miss E. Q. and Master Ottewill, Mr. H. K. Poa, Rt. Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Tucker, Miss L. W. Tucker, Mr. Trebler, Messrs. W. Bevis, P. H. Chang, David Cheng, L. Y. Cheng, Dr. C. Y. Cheng, Miss M. E. Clayton, Messrs. A. Duff, W. Gibb, Misses S. Gower, P. and E. Kirkpatrick, I. Lorentzen, Mr. Wilbert W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Lindesvard, Mt. M. Muntz, Mrs. Z. Mindalewitz, Mr. Gordon Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stokkan, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Miss I. Taylor, Messrs. Wm. Taylor, I. S. Tchetverikoff, L. C. Tai, Dr. and Mrs. J. Webster, Messrs. J. Wang, S. S. Yang.

Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s.s Hain Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Kirscluvetzky, Mr and Mrs. R. J. Morosoff, Messrs. Himoff, T. H. Lampert.

Per C. N. s.s. Soochow for Hongkong: Capt. N. G. Morling, Dr. and Mrs. Pfister, Mrs. Atkinson, Messrs. W. R. Cameron, T. G. Purves, R. Hare.

Per C. N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Miss Kay, Sur. Lt. Com. F. Thomson, Messrs. E. E. Clark, H. H. Fox, Reid, Murdoch, V. Gironi, O. J. Barnes; for Chefoo: Misses A. C. White, B. Guillabert, Mrs. and Miss Ratcliff, Misses M. and C. Guillabert, E. Robertson, Mrs. Giffen; Mr. R. J. Roberts; for Tientsin: Mrs. Teog, Miss M. Harris, Messrs. E. T. Nash, L. J. Coulcher, R. V. Moore, E. M. Van Bergen, P. Aikgon.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo for Wuhu: Messrs. Payton, Mackintosh; for Kiukiang: Messr. A. McL. Duncan, Biney, E. M. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fraser.

Per C.N. s.s. Chengtu for Tsingtao: Messrs. R. Moon, A. H. Harris, G. A. Johnson, Ivanoff,

Passengers Arrived

Per C. N. s.s. Chengtu from Tientsin: Mrs. McArthur, Misses N. and P. McArthur, Master C. McArthur.

Per P. M. s.s. President Lincoln from San Francisco: Misses V. Behenna, M. Bena, L. Cates, V. Cox, Mr. C. P. Chinn, Rev. and Mrs. P. C. Du Bose, Messrs. C. and E. Du Bose, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Dudley, Misses K. and H. Dudley, Mr. E. A. Endahl, Rev. H. Gergart Faries, Misses R. Eldridge, E. Farlies, Messrs Fong Chi-hai, H. B. Hammond, V. Carney Hargroves, H. Henderson, E. C. Howe, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. B. Leete, Master L. Leete, Misses W. and S. Leete, Mrs. L. and Master R. McCloskey, Misses W. McCloskey, B. O'Bryan, M. Pohnert, Mr. H. A. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Slack, Jr., Rev. H. S. Smith, Mr. C. C. Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Stoddart, Messrs. J. P. Sonawala, Robt. Telfer, N. C. Wolf, Miss M. Trindle; Through for Manila: Dr. J. Albers, Miss C. and N. Albert, Prof. J. Bocobo, Messrs C. P. Boggs, C. X. Burges, M. Concepcion, H. Dudieker, Miss E. Guanco, Hon. Pedro Guevara, Mr P. de Guia, Guia, Prof. and Mrs. M. M. Kalow, Messrs. G. Glen Lyman, Hugo H. Niller, Hon. S. Osmena, Miss J. Plummer, Mr. C. P. Romulo, Miss H. C. Marr, Mr. E. de la Rosa, Hon. P. Abad Santos, Mr. J. Santos, Misses C. and G. Santos, A. Siguenza, Messrs. Henry Smith, W. Trinidad, Wm. Wolff, F. Zamora; for Hongkong: Mrs. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. and Miss J. Collins, Messrs. D. Collins, Chueng Chan, Ho Kim Chong, Mr and Mrs. R. S. Cunningham, Miss R. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hull, Misses J. and F. L. Kramer, Mr. H. M. Legate, Mrs. M. R. Melrose, Miss Miller, Mr. O. E. Monette, Miss R. Moodey, Mr. Pang Shui-ming, Master Pang Oi-lan, Mrs. J. E. Spooner.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B..	$800 B.
Chartered	£18 S.
Russo-Asiatic ..	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.447 B.
North China ...	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.205
Yangtsze	H.22 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$115½ B.
Hongkong Fire .	H.$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$262½ S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$85½ B.
"Shell"	86/3
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 52 B.
Shai Tug Pref..	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20½ Sa
Oriental Cons ..	18/-
Raub	H. $1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	H.$164 B.
Shanghai Dock .	Tls. 85
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7 B.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 4¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 152½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.140 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Shai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land .	Tls. 91 B.
Shanghai Land .	Tls. 91 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) ...	Tls. 13¾ B.
E-wo (pref.) ...	Tls. 105
Laou-kung-mow .	Tls. 28
Oriental	Tls. 6¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 125 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$132 B.
Green Island ...	H.25 B.
Langkats	Tls. 10
Major Bros. ...	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 50 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz..	$5 B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford .	$98 B.
Moutrie	$45
Watson	H.10 B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 1½
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3.85
Anglo-Dutch ..	Tls. 0.80
Aneta Tawah ...	Tls. 11½
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.32½
Bute	Tls. 0.32½
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1
Chemor United..	Tls. 0.35
Chempedak ...	Tls. 2
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated ...	Tls. 1.15
Dominion	Tls. 0.80
Gula Kalumpong.	Tls. 4½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahroe ...	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 5
Padang	Tls. 3
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1
Permata	Tls. 0.50
Repah	Tls. 0.25
Samagagas	Tls. 0.30
Seekees	Tls. 50 cts.
Semambu	Tls. 0.50
Senawang	Tls. 0.45 B.
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.55
Sungala	Tls. 25 cts.
Sungei Duri ...	Tls. 4¼
Sua Manggis ..	Tls. 1
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.40
Taiping	Tls. 0.15
Tanah Merah ..	Tls. 0.20 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Ziangbes	Tls. 1 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 323
Culty Dairy ...	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 110 B.
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 45
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone.	Tls. 62½ B.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 137½ B.

B. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 398

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 12, 1922
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 7.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 7.00
UNOFFICIAL BUSINESS
S. M. C. 5½% Debs. 1914
Tls. 81.50
S. M. C. 5½% Debs. 1915

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, August 12, 1922
BUSINESS REPORTED
Central Store Debt. Tls. 80.00
Culty Dairy Tls. 11.00
Telephones Tls. 63.00
Trams Tls. 110.50

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 12, 1922
Market 72.05
Native Interest 02
Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 310
Copper Cash 241.000
Bar Silver 34⅜
Bar London rate
Paris on London no received
New York on London.. 445½
Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 4½d.
Demand ..... 3. 4⅝d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer... 75¼
Demand 75½

OPENING RATES
August 12, 1922
Bar Silver Spot ..34⅜—3/5 1-16
Bar Silver Forward ..34⅜
Mex. Dollars 72.05
Native Interest 02

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS' SELLING RATES
London (T.T.) 3/4½
London (Demand) 3/4⅝
London 4 m-s 3/5
India (T.T.) 258
France (T.T) 945
America (T.T.) 75¼
Hongkong (T.T.) 75½
Japan (T.T.) 63¾
Batavia (T.T.) 197
Straits (T.T.) 69¼

BANKS BUYING RATE
London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/7
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/7⅛
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/7½
London 6 m-s .....
France 4 m-s 995
America 4 m-s L/c 79¼
Docs 79¾

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 76⅜=Tls. 130.08
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $179.92
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 5½=Tls. 5.78
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. 7.99

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST
Hk. Tls. 5.07 @ 3s. 6½d. £1
" 1.15 @ 77⅞ Gold $1
" 1 @ 953 Fr. 10.62
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 @ 61⅞ Yen 1.80
" 1 @ 267⅛ Rupees 2.98
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 16.55 Ital. Lira 18.44

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 76
Demand buying on America 76⅞
Demand selling on London 3s. 4⅜d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 5⅛d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS
(Far Eastern Bank)

Time	Quotations	Bars.
Opening:		
9:00	309.50	
9:40	309.50	3290
10:20	309.50	3150
10:50	309.60	2310
Closed at:		
11:20	309.70	11.20

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
Bank's Buying Rates
Roubles 340,000 .....Tls. 106
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

LIRA EXCHANGE
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 16.30=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.92½=1 Tael
Marks 550.00=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 37.35=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 21.80=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 170.25=100 Fr. Francs

PARIS-LONDON RATE
(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, Aug. 11.—The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted today at: £1—55.17.

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Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 12, 1922

Spot and forward bar silver were each unchanged in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 68⅜ cents and the London-New York cross rate improved to 446½. The only change in our official quotations here today was a drop in the Yen rate to 63¾.

Our local market was steady and quiet throughout the day with practically no variation rates, there being generally sellers of Sterling at 3-5 for August-September deliveries and 3-5 1-16 for forward with buyers at 1-16d above these rates.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 76⅜ for all deliveries to September also some buyers at the same rate. Business in Yen was done at 62 11-16. There were again quite a few Franc bills on the market which were done at rates varying between 977 and 980, there being a better demand for Francs today than yesterday.

China sold a small amount of silver in London yesterday and India bought. The market there as well as in New York seems to be on the easy side.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, August 12, 1922
The Chinese Bonds for 10th Year 6%.
$35.00 August
$35.60 September
Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co.
$21.20 August
$21.30 September
Canton S. & P. Exchange.
$4.50 August
$4.70 September
Shanghai Flour Exchange.
$19.70 August
$19.00 September
China Cotton Standard of Tungchow.
Tls. 33.60 August
" 32.65 September
" 31.45 October
" 30.75 November
" 31.00 December
" 30.75 January
Local Yarn for Standard of 16's Cloudy Stork.
Tls. 141.10 August
" 141.80 September
" 142.80 October
" 143.10 November
" 142.00 December
" 142.00 January
Shanghai Gold Bar 978
Tls. 310.15 September

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company state:

Since our last report the local share market has continued steady though business has been no better and prospects of a return to normal conditions in business circles generally not encouraging. The small amount of business reported and recorded calls for no special comment.

London market quotations show no marked changes and the following are the latest received by cable from our friends there:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—British Issue £77.5.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—French Issue £72.5.0.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld., "Bearer" £3.8.6 (sellers).
P. & O. Banking Corporation £14.2.6.
British-American Tobacco Co. Ld., "Bearer" £4.6.0.
N.B.—Above prices are middle prices unless otherwise stated.

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U. S. TRADE IN CHINA GAINS IN MONTH OF JUNE

Both Exports And Imports Show Big Increase

A considerable increase in America's trade with China is noted in reports received by the American Commercial Attache here yesterday from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. American imports from China for June amounted to G.$9,700,000, an increase of 17.52 percent over the previous month, and exports from America to China increased to G.$11,000,000, an advance of 20.99 percent over the previous month. The amount of the increase in exports was G.$2,300,000 and in imports G.$1,700,000.

The total United States exports for June amounted to G. $334,000,000, according to the information and imports amounted to G. $266,000,000. The telegram also reported that industrial activities have been checked by labor conditions but that money was very easy, and commercial failures are decreasing. Prices are irregular and buying has been somewhat curtailed. Foreign loans floated during July amounted to approximately G. $33,000,000.

The complete figures for the first six months of 1922 were as follows:

Exports from China.
(All figures in Gold)

January	$ 7,600,000
February	7,400,000
March	9,500,000
April	9,300,000
May	8,700,000
June	11,000,000
Total	53,500,000

Imports from China to the United States, in gold.

January	$10,000,000
February	8,300,000
March	8,500,000
April	10,400,000
May	8,000,000
June	9,700,000
Total	55,500,000

Says Frenchman Invented 'Phone

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, August 11.—On the occasion of the death of Mr Graham Bell, the Petit Parisien and the Matin recalled that a Frenchman named Bourseau was the first to discover the principle of telephony and that he explained his discovery in L'Illustration of August 26, 1854.

TRAFFIC TO HALT

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, August 11.—The movement of traffic on the Siberian railways will shortly be suspended owing to lack of fuel.

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Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the silk market:

Our last report was dated August 4.

White Silk.—The market continues very quiet.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Ke: Mars 1, Tls. 915-910.

Tussah Filatures S coc.—Business in New season silk is reported on basis of Tls. 700 av. for Best Grades.

Cables from Japan quote a firmer market, Sinshui, No. 1, Yen 1,820.

Export from Shanghai, Season 1922-1923
From June 1 to date:
White silk, 3,762 bales.
Yellow silk, 3,689 bales.
To London, 511 bales.
To France, 929 bales white and 453 bales yellow.
To Italy and Switzerland, 116 white silk.
To America, 1,672 bales.
To India and Levant, 530 bales white and 3,148 bales yellow.
To Coast ports and Russia, 92 bales.
Steam Filatures, to Europe 4,008 bales and America 1,923 bales.
Yellow steam, 287 bales.
Wild silk, to Europe 466 bales and America 207 bales.

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk.....	3,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	4,000
Settlements for America, &c., White Silk	2,500
Stock in Shanghai, Yellow Silk	500
Visible Supply for season to date	10,000

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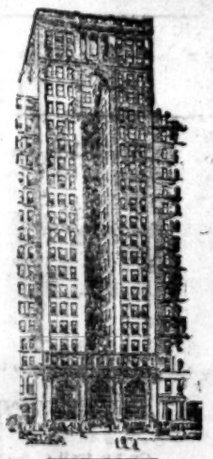
Shanghai Branch.



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The Smark's Summer Annual 1922 ..... $1.00
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Her Success As Horse Breeder

Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield Of Kentucky Talks Of Care Of $1,000,000 Worth Of Racers

BY EMMA L. FETTA

Kentucky's woman horse-breeder, Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, has today horses in her stables valued at close to a million dollars. These stables are situated in the center of the celebrated Blue Grass country. Because of her success as a breeder of fine horses, Miss Daingerfield was given a year and a half ago the care of Man o' War, the famous race horse for which half a million has been refused.

Miss Daingerfield inherited her hobby from her father, Major F. A. Daingerfield, well known in Virginia, his native State, and later in Kentucky, as a judge and breeder of horses. But the daughter has not been satisfield with simply taking up the work where her father left it and "carrying on," she has added to her lands and her buildings until she now has some of the largest stables in the country. She has also added vastly to her experience, which was always wide.

"With horses it is as Kipling said of women," said this energetic Southern woman a few days ago. "You never can tell 'til you've tried them and then you can't be sure.' If that weren't true I shouldn't care half so much for my work."

As a general occupation for women Miss Daingefield does not visualise breeding as the coming profession of the hour, although she sees no particular stumbling blocks in the path of those who would try it. The chief danger of the work appears to her to be "not living long enough to learn everything really worth while about horses."

"Horses are among the best friends we have. If well cared for, good horses do not break down; certainly do not burn up oil and gasoline, need varnishing, painting, or a hundred and one things motors require. Do not misunderstand me. I have an automobile and use it—there are many things for which horses should not be used—but there is a time and place for horses and from that place they should not be dislodged.

"Show me," she continued, "the man who says horses are no good to us; and let him explain, if he can, that his vices are as few as a horse's. Dope, as you know, is against all rule of every jockey club, yet men have given it to horses just as the early white settlers gave whisky to the Indians. Kept in the right environment no animal lives a more normal, decent life than the horse. There are some people who believe that horses have retired to a lazy place of degeneracy nowadays with only a few fine ones raised for racing purposes left. The others consigned to some inner laws of decay which gradually will spell their extinction. Those of us who know horses and love them can only think of such a thing as preposterous."

In the midst of this interesting conversation, while we wait for the straight-shouldered. Southern gentlewoman to cool from her earnest discussion, let us turn to the facts which concern her life a little more intimately. Hers has been a unique career. Among America's numerous feminine professions, commonly thought to be incapable of amplification, hers is practically a new feminine trade.

SOUTHERN PRACTICALITY

Those of us who are used to living persistently north of the Mason-Dixon Line have a habit of looking upon the South as the place where the Suwanee River flows; where Uncle Tom has a cabin and where a certain number of ladies and gentlemen have Old Kentucky Homes or travel back to Tennessee occasionally. Otherwise, we are ignorant.

On the other hand, the Southerner who stays closely at home looks upon the North as an over-metropolitanised center, whose inhabitants are getting invariably into the magazines for having done something—anything from subway digging to steeple painting.

"Have you ever found it necessary to employ a male manager?" I ventured.

"No," came the reply. "I make a point of managing everything myself; then I know it is done right," and, smiling "I feel myself frightfully necessary, you see."

At first flush I should have expected to find the dominating hand of a farm of this sort a frightfully severe, masculine type, or a highly over-bored person attempting to escape the tentacles of society through diverting work, but I would have been wrong in either presumption. Miss Daingerfield is neither dis-tressingly masculine nor is she the bored self-exiled fugitive from a social life. She has a social life along with her work in a charming family of brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews. For relaxation the horsewoman jumps into her motor and spins off to a distant movie or buries herself in a book—sometimes a book which to the average person seeking relaxation would be a strenuous work.

I found her at one of the outposts of action, in a small, dark, old frame building on the outskirts of her property. It was the sort of an office where telephone calls might be hurriedly sent, or conferences spontaneously called. It was a wet morning, but a persistent Kentucky sun was doing its best to keep the skies bright. It had been pouring, and Miss Daingerfield wore stout boots, a dingy, dark skirt of none too recent make, and a frayed sweater. Both of the latter were dull black. Her hat also was black. It was clapped upon her head with an air of finality, as if it were an intimate nonessential, but throughout a morning filled to the brim with work it never moved its position and the head under it remained as serene and steady as if there had been nothing more strenuous to attend to than the grocer's boy and arrangements for a hand at bridge.

Yet there were many orders—quietly given orders—pronounced in a clear, finely trained Kentucky voice with a jovial determination no one would care to disobey. There were inspections and more orders and much zest.

After some hours spent in inspection of the splendid pastures, inimitable barns and horses, Miss Daingerfield suggested a thing that no well-bred Kentuckian would forget—something to eat. For the meal—well, you have all heard of Kentucky hospitality, whether or not you have experienced it. To taste it is to return to the words of the poet: "Than such there is none," and remain there. After the feast we repaired to the drawing room.

"Do you smoke?" I asked Miss Daingerfield, remembering a forbidding sign or two which I had seen placarded to various barns about the place, bearing the message, "Keep Smiling, But Don't Smoke."

"Yes," smiled my hostess, "I confess I find smoking very pleasant. The signs are just meant to protect the stables, because, as you know, smoking is a real danger in or near stables where loose straw so easily can take fire. But in the house, and other safe places, I think smoking does a lot to save the nerves."

"And are you always as philosophical with your horses as you are in your moments of relaxation?" I questioned.

"It's quite possible never to lose real philosophy with horses," was the reply. "With humans you now and then think, 'Oh, what's the use to believe or to disbelieve in them!' But with fine horses there's always a never-ending inspiration to believe. I have never found two horses which were exactly alike.

"There is something heroic about horses which is only possible to understand when you have studied them and seen their many good qualities ensemble. For instance, some very fine horses saw heavy fighting and much nerve strain in the World War (as in other wars), and yet came through in many cases with apparently steady nerves and a seemingly fearless outlook upon life. The United States sold quantities of horses to the enemy before we came in the war, and afterward many hundreds went to the allied armies. Through the efforts of the Royal Society Service over 80 percent of the wounded were saved, and these animals have 'come through' with wonderful spirit. It is a sad thing to a lover of horses to see the handsome beasts going out to so merciless a thing as battle. But to see them go through the fire and still retain their fine characteristics is an encouraging sight. The demand in America for the very best breeds of horses during the war has done one very good thing, it has increased manifoldly the demand for thoroughbred horses, and has led directly to the governmental interest in the Remount Service which has established depots through the country, from where best breeds are now coming. These depots are being established where horses are badly needed or where the qualities have been poor."

Injections Of Milk Benefit Arthritis

Chronic arthritis, which is like a permanent rheumatism, affecting the joints, is one of the most obstinate of diseases, rarely yielding to any treatment but occasionally clearing up of itself. Dr. Joseph Eidelsberg of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital has been trying the effect of injections of boiled milk and has had a certain measure of success, from which he urges in the Journal of the American Medical Association it be tried by others.

About 10 percent of all patients upon whom he tried it were cured so far as can be seen after periods varying from two to ten months. In about one-third of the patients no improvement seemed to appear. In most of the others there was more or less improvement and decided relief from pain. And there was reduction in the quantity of sugar found in the blood.

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PROGRAMME
1. (a) Overture, (b) Nocturne, (c) Scherzo — Incidental Music to Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" For Orchestra. — Mendelssohn
2. Symphonic Espagnole ..... Lalo
(a) Allegro non troppo. (b) Andante. (c) Rondo
For Violin with Orchestra.
Soloist: M. PIASTRO.
INTERVAL
3. Fragment from the Opera "Siegfried" ..... Wagner
"Life in the Forest."
For Orchestra.
4. (a) Air from the Violin Concerto ..... Goldmark
(b) Souvenir de Moscow ..... Wieniawski
For Violin with Orchestra.
Soloist: M. PIASTRO.
5. Slavonic March for Orchestra ..... Tschaikowsky
Booking at Moutrie's. Prices: $2.00 and 1.00
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Each Cell Is Potentially Immortal

The potential immortality of the individual cells of the human body is asserted by Dr. Albert H. Ebeling of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in describing how he has kept alive for ten years some connective tissue cells from the heart of an embryo chicken.

In the Journal of Experimental Medicine, Dr. Ebeling says he obtained these cells on Jan. 17, 1912, and placed them in glass tubes filled with a medium containing the substances necessary to their growth. On Jan. 17, 1922, the incubators at the institute contained about sixty cultures, which represented the 1,860th generation of the connective tissues cells.

This means that the cells have multiplied in the way common to all cells, that is, by splitting in two. "In ten years," writes Dr. Ebeling, "more than 30,000 cultures have been derived from a fragment of heart less than one cubic millimetre in size. If it had been possible to multiply the tissues to their greatest possible extent today their mass would be very much larger than the sun. Thus it is evident that some of the food material contained in the medium has been transformed into protoplasm."

And he continues:

"The existence of the ten-year-old strain demonstrates also that the cells are potentially immortal. This hypothesis was proposed long ago by Alexis Carrel when he observed that after twenty-eight months of life in vitro the rate of growth of the active tissue cells has not decreased. It was evident that fibroblasts living under the conditions of his experiments were no longer subjected to the influence of time, as they are when living within the organism. They could be compared to unicellular organisms, such as Paramecium, which Woodruff has cultivated for over fourteen years, and could be considered potentially immortal. This opinion was criticised by Harrison, who considered it unjustified until the cells should have lived in cultures for a period exceeding the duration of life of the organism from which they were taken. Pearl believes that the present age of the strain of fibroblasts fully disposes of this criticism, as the limit of the life of chicken is often ten years. It may be considered as certain, therefore, that fibroblasts will proliferate indefinitely as do colonies of infusoria."

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The Last Night.
"Once To Every Woman"
The Biggest Heart Picture of the Generation!
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Dorothy Phillips
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HAROLD LLOYD
In
A Special Comedy
"Over The Fence"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Features to be exhibited during the Week From August 14th to 20th
SHOWING on MONDAY and TUESDAY, August 14th and 15th
THOMAS H. INCE Presents
ENID BENNETT
in
"The Haunted Bedroom"
On the trail of a supernatural thing, yet with the ghost always menacingly following her, sickening her heart.
A mystery to make a Sherlock Holmes quake, solved by a young newspaper woman.
Sherlock Holmes, Liquo and Burns, great man-hounds all, trailed MEN of flesh and blood.
But Enid Bennett, as a young newspaper woman, trails a ghost, a thing of shadows and empty ether, in "The Haunted Bedroom."
And she wins in a desperate gamble! Come to see this great mystery picture.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, August 16th and 17th
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
BRYANT WASHBURN
in
"A Very Good Young Man"
His family's reputation was in sad need of a vacuum cleaner after he got done repudiating his previous saintly reputation, but it got him the girl—and what do you care for his family reputation if you get fun and he gets the girl?
He was too good to be true. She couldn't believe that any young man could have habits so saintly. Result: she wouldn't take the solitaire.
So what do you think he did? Went right to work like a regular fellow to make the family reputation a fit subject for the laundry!
That's where the fun starts in "A Very Good Young Man."
Miss this picture? Perish the thought!
On FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 18th, 19th and 20th
PRESENTING
Julius Steger's Stupendous Production of
CHARLOTTE WALKER
in
"Just A Woman"
Eugene Walter's Greatest Drama Since "Paid in Full"
A Special Julius Steger Production
Its a Broadway Sensation by the Author of "The Easiest Way"

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On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 9:15 and Matinees at 5:30 p.m.
An All Star Cast
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Love and Hate
the two predominating passions of the human heart, form the underlying theme in this story of the Northern wilds.
Also Presenting
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Episodes 5th and 6th
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday August 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.
A ROMANCE OF MONTE CARLO
Monte Carlo!
What thoughts to conjure with. See
Katherine MacDonald

IN
"Passion's Playground"
Unescorted and unchaperoned, richly gowned and wondrously beautiful, no wonder she was the talk of Monte Carlo. And then—she broke the bank!!
SEE THE GREAT GAMING TABLE IN ACTION, SEE THE GREAT HALL OF PASSION
Tonight at 9:15 and Matinee at 5:30
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A romance of true love and wild adventure in the far away Southern Seas.
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HOBART BOSWORTH
IN
"The Sea Lion"
A mighty story of a mighty seaman
Also
"Hurricane Hutch"
Episodes 3 and 4

Tardieu Ridicules Blaming Poincare

Believes Communist Attack Will Do No Serious Harm

BY ANDRE TARDIEU
(Former French High Commissioner to the U. S.)

Paris, July 8.—Little ground for optimism is afforded by the events of the past week. The mark continues to fall so fast that previous financial solutions proposed seem futile. The consequent rise in prices threatens serious economic disturbances.

Meanwhile in Germany and outside the campaign started by Prince Max of Baden last year to liberate Germany from her war responsibilities and throw the onus on the Allies, particularly France, continues. This campaign finally has reached the French Chamber through the kind offices of the French Communist Party, and by a curious coincidence was dealt with in some of the speeches of the American Chamber of Commerce's Independence Day dinner.

The French Communists, who acknowledge allegiance to Moscow, adopt as their slogan, "Down With Poincare and War." They accuse Poincare, in defiance of history and solemn treaty, of having aided the outbreak of the war by his policy and of having prolonged it unnecessarily. It is the same old story, daily repeated in the German press, although immediately after the armistice the German press acknowledged the responsibility of Germany and the Kaiser for the 1914 policy.

At the Independence Day dinner Mr. Beck and Mr. Hill insisted there was no doubt in the United States of the responsibility for the war, and insisted that the conscience of the world had proclaimed Germany's guilt. It is necessary that such a principle should be proclaimed loudly because in German minds the opposite propaganda idea is destined to serve as a basis of a demand for a revision of the terms of peace. Prince Max has not concealed this. If Germany could get the legend of her non-responsibility accepted she would be ready for that war of revenge which her nationalists preach.

If Germany was not responsible she can justly reclaim Alsace-Lorraine, Silesia and everything the war took from her. She can readily claim that she owes nothing for what was destroyed, but that she has the right to reconquer what she lost. The whole basis of peace, territorial as well as the financial aspect, is brought into question.

James M. Beck affirmed a truth which I announced in the Chamber on May 23, namely, that moral force precedes physical. Nations not led by an ideal risk anarchy. During the war we all followed an ideal, that of saving popular liberty from German militarism. Our soldiers felt they were struggling for a just cause and therefore they conquered. What will become of us in peace if we allow it to be said that Germany was not responsible for the war she declared. That is why these discussions seem to me to be so regrettable. For two and one-half years many assaults have been made on France's rights. Today the whole issue of these rights is put in question.

In this critical moment the French are glad to see that Americans believe the United States has not changed its mind about the responsibility for the terrible crime that almost ruined the world. So long as we agree on that subject passing disagreements do not matter.

Browning's Trochaic Line

But though the failure of the Trochaic Octosyllabic Blank Verse to "catch on" may be explained on personal grounds, it is amazing to recall that a poem in exquisite Trochaic Blank Verse was written in the fifties by a great poet, Robert Browning, without, as far as I know, attracting the attention of anybody. No doubt the reason for this strange lapse in public observation is due to the fact that Browning wrote his Trochaic Blank lines in ten syllables, and wrote them very fluently. The plain man, therefore, never noticed that it was not, as he would say, plain Blank Verse. He counted the syllables and there were ten all right. The line also sounded all right and could be passed as very nice. Therefore after his sensible way he was.

"Contented if he might enjoy
The things that others understand."

What he never understood was that what he had got before him was not an ordinary ten-syllable Blank Verse line, but a nine-syllable Trochaic line with a female ending. For example:

"Rafael made a century of sonnets,
Made and wrote them in a certain volume
Dinted with the silver-pointed pencil
Else he only used to draw Madonnas:
These, the world might view—but One, the volume,
Who that one, you ask? Your heart instructs you."

That has an easy as well as a delightful lilt, and so Browning's artifice lay concealed. Very possibly he never really scanned his own lines. I understand this is the habit of many poets. Again, it is quite possible that he wanted to hide from the ruder public the fact that in his dedication of "Men and Women" to his wife he was doing precisely what he told her Dante had done for Beatrice and Raphael for his lady-love. He had made a strange art of an art familiar.

It is quite likely that all these things are written somewhere in the letters of Mr. or Mrs. Browning or embedded in the archives of the Browning Society. Again, it is quite possible that a thesis has been written upon this piece of verse at one of the great American universities. If so, I can only plead complete ignorance of a secret guarded by some seat of learning. I speak not in irony, but in profound admiration for American learning in our and their literature.

The following quotation is by no means the most beautiful in an exquisite poem, but it shows the meter in its most highly-specialised form and therefore exactly suits my purpose. Note in the extract the desire to do something which is not ordinary. The poet, like the moon, "would turn a new side to her mortal."

"What, there's nothing in the moon noteworthy?
Nay—for if that moon could love a mortal,
Use, to charm him (so to fit a fancy)
All her magic ('tis the old sweet mythos)
She would turn a new side to her mortal,
Side unseen of herdsman, huntsman, steersman—
Blank to Zoroaster on his terrace,
Blind to Galileo on his turret
Dumb to Homer, dumb to Keats—him, even!
Think, the wonder of the moon-struck mortal."

—J. St. Loe Strachey, in The London Mercury.

'Beyond Jordan"

"Beyond Jordan" has in it a suggestion to the imagination of distance. . . . Even when I came to see, morning after morning, from the Mount of Olives, the mountains of Moab and Gilead beyond the Jordan and knew that they were only twenty or thirty miles away, they still kept their distance. . . .

I remember, as with the memory of an apocalypse, these mountains once when they had all the semblance of celestial hills. I had gone with the Governor of Jerusalem to see the workrooms of the Russian pilgrims in the cloistered stone buildings that stood on the precipitous south-western cliff of the Mount of Olives. There we found these pilgrim women (who had been stranded in Jerusalem by the war) knitting, sewing, spinning, in the long bare clean rooms. . . . Without stopping their work, they rose to sing their home church songs, of moving pathos, and with such wonderful richness and range of voice that one could have easily believed them to be a choir celestial in the New Jerusalem, if one had not in the pianissimo passages heard the clicking of their terrestrial knitting needles. Out through the narrow and low, deep-set windows I could see the mountains beyond Jordan in the late afternoon light. The infinite was upon the very near horizon of these very humble tasks, for which the American Red Cross was incidentally furnishing the material to these grateful women.

Out of the prairies of Illinois one had long ago, before the village or the city grew upon one's horizon, the sense of infinity, but at great distances. There one had the feeling that eternity was looking in at the windows from across the ascetic and austere Judaean hills and over the kindly roofs of Bethany.

Almost everywhere in Palestine one has but to climb to a hilltop in order to see beyond Jordan (and most of the villages, for one reason or another, and this may have been one of them, climbed long ago to the hilltops or far up the hillsides and have continued to sit there). I have wondered whether the physical fact of living constantly in the presence of those mystical mountains and looking out upon them from the housetops did not in turn furnish one of the reasons for the rise of so many of the world's greatest prophets and religious teachers in the little area between the mountain and the sea, the "hintersea," as Moses called it, which was for the inhabitants ever at their backs and seldom before their faces; for it was toward the hills they looked—to the mountains round about.—John Finlay, in "A Pilgrim in Palestine."

Results Of Treating Scarlet Fever At Home

The Borough of Tottenham, England, permits scarlet fever patients to be treated at home without isolation. What may be the results of this are shown in the Lancet (London), which quotes a letter from a resident of that town, relating his own experiences. Says the Lancet:

"The method used was swabbing the throat with carbolic oil and anointing the body with eucalyptus oil, which is well known to have strong medical support, so that many believe infection to cease from the time that the treatment is applied. But differences of opinion between authorities and members of the public on the subject may lead to the inconveniences which Mr. Jones details.

"A member of his family, living away and following employment, arrived home twenty-hour hours after the first application of the treatment to a patient in his house by the nurse supplied by the Tottenham Urban District Council. The visitor's employment was suspended by his employers despite the official assurances that there was no further risk of infection. Twenty-two days later he was in one of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals suffering with scarlet fever.

"Mr. Jones adds that this person was allowed home only on the strength of the assurances that there was no risk. Further, one of the children in the house was suspended from school. In the mean time, and on the tenth day of the patient's illness, the treatment by the nurse ceased, and the case remains in bed, while the medical officer of health awaits instructions from the Ministry of Health."

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

AT THE APOLLO
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
August 14th, 15th and 16th

STARRING
GRACE DARMOND
SAYS CUTIE CUPID

Love is like a bubble HANDLE WITH CARE!	Woman is like a sensitive plant! HANDLE WITH CARE.
Marriage is like a thorny rose. HANDLE WITH CARE!	If you've loved Now you will laugh.

See this Joy Film and get a few Pointers from Cupid!
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Victoria Theatre
Tonight! *Tonight!*
ADOLPH ZUKOR, Presents
MYRTLE STEDMAN
IN
"The Teeth of the Tiger"
AN ARSENE LUPIN STORY
Matinee To-day, Aug. 13th at 3.15 p.m. Showing
"THE TEETH OF THE TIGER"
and Two New Episodes of THE ADVENTURES OF TARZAN
Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

VICTORIA THEATRE
Features to be exhibited during the Week from August 14th to 20th

On Monday and Tuesday, August 14th and 15th
ADOLPH ZUKOR
Presents
BILLIE BURKE
in
"The Misleading Widow"
Mountains she had to cross in abundance! Mountains, of scandal! Mountains of gossip! Mountains of jealousy! They found a man under her bed at dead of night and who do you suppose saw the whole thing? Tabitha! (Named from "Tabby," the CAT.) Tabitha took care of the rest!!
Scandal? Two men in the home of a young, charming and unchaperoned widow! How's THAT for scandal!
But "Betty"—Billie Burke—levels mountains with the turn of humor, a cutting tongue, a spirit that scorns the tongue of scandal and—
Guess WHO helped her! No! you're wrong! That's wrong too! One more guess. THAT'S wrong too! You'll simply have to see the picture if you want to find out.

On Wednesday and Thursday, August 16th and 17th
THOS. H. INCE
Presents
CHARLES
RAY
in
"CROOKED STRAIGHT"
His first trip to the city—a thousand dollars to spend-and he had never had a "big-time" in his life. Gay loose ways so temptingly near—home folks seemingly far away—but when his pal and money were gone and the cops had branded him "crook" what then?
A story that races through your blood, swaying the human emotions from heights to depths—you'll be glad you came.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday August 18th, 19th and 20th
PIONEER FILM CORP.
Presents
GRACE DAVISON
THE LOVELIEST WOMAN ON THE SCREEN
and CONWAY TEARLE in
"ATONEMENT"
FROM COUNT LEO TOLSTOY'S Novel THE STORY OF A MAN who was dragged to the Bitterest Depths of Despair yet who never suffered at all
NO MAN NEED FEAR TEMPTATION if he will but listen to the Voice of Conscience.
THE GREATEST BATTLES THAT ARE FOUGHT ARE THOSE WHICH RAGE IN THE HUMAN HEART.
A story of a woman who forgave, but could not forget. The tale of a man who was tempted—who thought that he had reached the depths of despair—but found that a second chance had been given him and devoted his life to the righting of the wrong he had never committed.

AT THE APOLLO THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th
DON'T ALWAYS BELIEVE THE HOTEL REGISTER!
The name which the saucy-looking stranger wrote on the register was "Pansy O'Donnell," but to astute Artie, the movie-mad hotel clerk just one look was enough to identify her as the celebrated Marie La Tour, "mermaid of the screen", incognito. It did not take Artie long to spread what he thought was the gospel and so Pansy was in for a great adventure during the "two weeks with pay" at the summer hotel.
GIVE YOURSELF A VACATION AND SEE

BEBE DANIELS
IN
"TWO WEEKS WITH PAY"
An Excellent Feature Adapted From "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST" story by MAURICE CAMPBELL.
A Breezy Comedy of a Salesgirl's Vacation, a Case of Mistaken Identity, a Thrilling Rescue and a Delightful Romance. It will make you Fresh and Bright!
Booking at Robinson's

Matinee TO-DAY at 3 p.m. HAROLD LLOYD in "A SAILOR-MADE MAN"
TO-NIGHT WANDA HAWLEY in "A KISS in TIME"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT! *TONIGHT!*

THOS. H. INCE
Presents
DOROTHY DALTON
in
"The Market of Souls"
Highlights of New York night life. . . . a tale completely entertaining, moving forward to a tremendous climax, calling forth the strong emotional power of an actress of beauty and appeal.
Matinee To-day, at 3.15 p.m. Showing
"THE MARKET of SOULS"
and One Ep. of The ADVENTURES OF TARZAN Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Astor House Summer Pavilion
EXTENDED ENGAGEMENT ALL NEXT WEEK
OF
HELEN & GEAN DAMARDZKY
FAMOUS DANCE ARTISTS
OF THE
IMPERIAL THEATRE, WARSAW
In a Select Series of Classical Dances
Entire Change of Program
Reservations North 908 and 200
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. CHUNGWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. CHANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Williams, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Tuesday, August 15, at midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SHUNG, 2,871 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. HOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain Dawson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Aug. 17, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight Department.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s LOONGWO, 2,588 tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, Aug. 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, August 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUNGWO 4,635 Tons, Captain ——, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on ——— August — at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N Co.

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O.S.K. Cargo and Passenger Str. AFRICA MARU, 20,000 Tons, Captain K. Tashiro, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Sunday, Aug. 13, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, 'Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT. — The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the s.s. KWANG-PING, on August 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 317.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, the s.s. KAIPING, will be despatched on Aug. 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 317.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The steamer SHINLEE, Captain Kozloff will be despatched for the aobve port on August 16. For Freight and or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road, Tel. C. 1604.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo & Passenger steamer KOHOKU MARU, 5,000 Tons, Captain Y. Akazawa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, August 17, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. 'Phone C. 4234.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail and Passenger Twin Screw Str. LORESTAN, Capt. Tyree, British Flag, cargo capacity 2,600 tons, equipped with accommodation for 30 First-Class and 30 Second-Class Passengers, wireless telegraph, etc., Owners H. M. H. Nemazee, Hongkong, will be despatched from Shanghai at the end of August. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty at ——— on sailing date. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. LANG, Agents, No. 8 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 3059 and 3060).

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, will leave on Woosung on Sunday, Aug. 13. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggage only at ——— the same day. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

NEW YORK VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Cargo Steamer HAGUE MARU, 12,000 Tons, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Bouy on Saturday, August 19, at ——— For Freight, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, 'Phone C. 4234.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 14m.	8ft. 4in.	3h. 30m.	7ft. 10in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
2	17	2	34

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9.50 p.m.	10.1 a.m.	5h. 24m.	6h. 46m.	4h. 39m.	7h. 21m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For August 29.71 in.
754.9 mm.

The China Press Mail Schedule

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Reg.
TOMORROW					
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00		
Tientsin	Train		17.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
TODAY					
Japan, Canada, U. S. A. Europe via Canada, W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	P. Grant	12.30	a12.00		12.00
	Kosusning	10.30	10.30		10.00
	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
River ports	P. Grant			c11.30	
United States of Am.	Hupeh	21.00			21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Africa Maru	17.00			16.30
Hongkong and Canton					
TOMORROW					
Hongkong and Canton	Kanchow	21.00			21.00
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Sicilia	17.00			16.30
Hongkong	Kanchow		17.00		
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Sicilia		17.00		16.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
H'kong, Canton, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Kamo M.	15.00			14.30
	do		13.30		
Chefoo and Newchwang	Chiakiang	21.00			21.00
Chefoo	do		17.00		
Hankow	Tatung		17.00		
Tuesday, Aug. 15					
Japan Ports	Hakusi M.	19.00	17.00		18.30
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	13.30	13.30		13.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00		
Tsingtao & Dalny	Kohoku M.	18.30			13.00
Hongkong and Canton	Hopsang	21.00			21.00
Manila Direct	E/Australia	9.30			9.00
Hongkong	Yingchow		17.00		
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	21.00			21.00
Hongkong	do		16.00		
Manila and Hongkong	E. Australia		9.30		
Wednesday, Aug. 16,					
Japan Ports	Omi M.	19.00			18.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Kingsing	21.00	17.00		21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00			21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do		17.00		
Japan Ports	Omi Maru		9.30		
Thursday, August 17					
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Nanking	14.00	13.30		13.30
Foochow	Fukuken M	17.00			15.30
Friday, August 18					
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Amboise	17.30	17.30		17.00

B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.
C. Registered matter at 6 p.m. on previous day.

European mails to be dispatched on the steamer Sicilia will close at the French Post Office at 4.30 p.m. Monday, August 14, for ordinary and 4 p.m. for registered.

Mails for European ports to go on the steamer Amboise will close at the French Post Office at 6 p.m. Friday, August 18 for ordinary at 5.30 p.m. for registered. Supplementary mail may be received up to 8.15 a.m. Saturday, August 19, and parcel post at 5 p.m. Wednesday, August 16.

*Parcel mail only
†Specially marked correspondence only

Meteorological Reports

August 13, 1922.	August 11. SICCAWEI 16.00	21.00	August 12. 4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 5.26				
Sun sets today at 18.44	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
Barometer (inches)	29.57	29.58	29.53	29.54
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.08	−0.08	−0.09	−0.09
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.05	−0.05	−0.04	−0.04
Wind—direction	ENE	NE	NE	NE
Wind—miles per hour	16.8	12.4	16.2	25.5
Temperature (Fahr.)	89°8	81°2	80°8	86°2
Humidity %	62	87	91	74
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	4	2	5	9
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
August 11.

	Mean.	24 hrs. Previous	Variation	average same period
Rainfall (inches)		29.60	−0.06	29.69
Temperature (Min. 73°1) (Fahr.) (Max. 94°1)		83°6	−0°4	81°3
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		26.43	0.00	30.18

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Sicilia, for Bombay will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m.

Tuesday, August 15, 1922

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, for Manila and Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

Steamers Departed

Aug. 12—Kungwo for Hankow
Aug. 12—Shengking for Hankow
Aug. 12—Soochow for H'kong and Canton.
Aug. 12—Fausang for Hongkong and Canton.
Aug. 12—Tencho M. for Wuhu
Aug. 12—Nikko M. for Japan
Aug. 13—Tungchow for W. C. Tientsin.
Aug. 13—Bearport for Hongkong

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Nagasaki ..... Aug. 18
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Nagasaki ..... Sept. 13
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" via Dairen ..... Sept. 26
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Nagasaki ..... Oct. 8

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila ..... Aug. 24
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" direct ..... Sept. 13
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Manila ..... Oct. 2
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila ..... Oct. 17
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila ..... Nov. 17

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" last half October

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" August 17th
S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" first half September

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada. For further information as to freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
8 Canton Road, Telephone Central Nos. 6373, 6373 and 6374

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA sails for Vancouver Saturday, August 12. Tender ALEXANDRA with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only, leaves the Customs Jetty 5:30 p.m. All heavy baggage to be delivered to Company's godown before 3 p.m. Friday.
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA sails for Manila and Hongkong, Tuesday, August 15. Tender with outgoing passengers and all baggage leaves Customs Jetty 10:30 a.m.

Largest Steamers on the Pacific
LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Vanc'r	Connecting with	Leave Quebec	Arrive S'hampton C'bourg
E. Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 28	E. France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
E. Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
E. Canada	Sept. 23	Oct. 9	E. Scotland	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
E. Russia	Oct. 7	Oct. 23	E. France	Oct. 31	Nov. 7

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER, WITH SAME CONNECTIONS THROUGH TO EUROPE.
E. France and E. Scotland arrive Hamburg two days later than Southampton.

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Empress of Australia	Aug. 15
Empress of Asia	Aug. 26
Empress of Canada	Sept. 9
Empress of Russia	Sept. 23
Empress of Australia	Oct 8

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER
Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold.

Freight Department: Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Telephone Central 181. Cable Address "NAUTILUS"
Passenger Department: Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund. Telephone Central 181. Cable Address "GACANPAC"

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FREIGHT & PASSENGER
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
"The Short Route"
16 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Aug. 13	Aug. 29.
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 8	Oct. 24

SPECIAL THROUGH RATE TO EUROPE, $620,50
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Aug. 24
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Sept. 7
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 21
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Oct. 5
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 19

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
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CORNER NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS.
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ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Aug. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Sept. 16
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Oct. 7
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct. 17

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Aug. 12
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Sept. 3
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Sept. 24
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct. 4

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

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Via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK
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STRUTHERS & BARRY

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From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "BEARPORT" Aug. 9th
S.S. "DEWEY" Aug. 28th

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Singapore And Java Ports:
S.S. "BEARPORT" Aug. 12th
S.S. "DEWEY" Aug. 31st

L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits, Java
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TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 17
S.S. "CHINA"	Sept. 19
S.S. "NILE"	Oct. 3

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Sept. 5
S.S. "NILE"	Sept. 19
S.S. "NANKING"	Oct. 10

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamers "GORJISTAN" and "ARMANESTAN" (Passengers and Freight), in service between Hongkong, Amoy, Singapore, Batavia and Sourabaya.

Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads,
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL."
Telephones:
General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE

Kamo Maru ..... Aug. 15
Katori Maru ..... Aug. 28
*Bengal Maru ..... Aug. 29
Lima Maru ..... Sept. 4
*Cargo Boat only.

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

Kaga Maru ..... Aug. 24

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

Lyon Maru ..... Middle of Sept.
Cargo boat only.

FOR JAPAN

Hakusan Maru ..... Aug. 16
Omi Maru ..... Aug. 16
Kamano Maru ..... Aug. 19
Kashima Maru ..... Aug. 21
Chikugo Maru ..... Aug. 22
Yawata Maru ..... Aug. 23

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

Iyo Maru ..... Aug. 23

FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong

Aki Maru ..... Aug. 15

For freight, passage and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.

Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 187, (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

N. Y. K.

SUMMER EXCURSION

between

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

June 15th—September 14th.

SPECIAL RATE:—First Class Only

SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI	and return	$ 75.00
" MOJI	" "	100.00
" KOBE	" "	130.00
" YOKOHAMA	" "	150.00

available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date of re-embarkation. Stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

For particulars, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
'Phone: North 1159 and 2729.

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.

S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... August 12th
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 16th

For Hongkong And Manila.

S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... August 15th
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 18th

For Taku Bar & Dairen

S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... August 14th

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
Tel. C. 483 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via H'kong, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Sept. 11
(Cabin passengers can be accommodated)

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports. San Francisco. Panama and
S.S. HAGUE MARU" ..... Aug. 19

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. ViaDairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Sept. 6

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT).
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Aug. 13
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Aug. 23

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. VIA TSINGTAO
S.S "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 17

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Aug. 19

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... Sept. 10

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office. 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 26 Yangtszepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 213.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Hunan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Ningpo on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusan Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on Wednesday, July 26, and is due in Shanghai by way of Rangoon, Straits and Hongkong about August 19.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar, from Calcutta, left Hongkong Wednesday morning and is due in Shanghai by way of Amoy this morning.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Glen Line m.v. Glenogle was due to sail from London for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan left London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 21 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 1.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia was scheduled to sail from London on August 4 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 12.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenavy is due in Shanghai from London on Sept. 11.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenariffe is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on Sept. 4.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Saturday, August 19, at 9 a.m. Passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 7 o'clock Saturday morning and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Friday noon, August 18.

The P. & O. s.s. Novara, from London on July 6 with mails, is expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, August 17.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon left Yokohama for Miike and Shanghai at daylight Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Diomed will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of July 14, left Saigon on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 21.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on September 14.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvorlich, from London and ports, left Singapore on Thursday, August 10 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about August 22.

The Ben Line s.s. Benreoch, from London on July 22, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about September 10.

The Ben Line s.s. Benmohr, from London on August 6, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about September 25.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar was due to leave Puget Sound for Oriental ports yesterday.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Madison (ex Bay State) sailed from Seattle on August 5 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Kobe and Yokohama on August 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. William Penn, enroute for New York, left Singapore for Marseilles on Wednesday, August 2.

The China Mail s.s. China left San Francisco on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Japan ports on Sept. 4.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to sail from Vancouver on Thursday and is expected in Shanghai by way of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on August 25.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar was expected to leave San Francisco for Oriental ports on Monday, August 7.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland (ex Golden State) was due to sail from San Francisco yesterday and arrive Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 1.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking has been delayed and is due in Shanghai from Hongkong next Thurdsay morning, August 17. The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Central or Lower Wharf and sails for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco the same day.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports early yesterday morning and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The vessel will sail for Manila and Hongkong at daybreak today.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, from Vancouver, is due to arrive off Woosung at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and sails for Manila and Hongkong at 12:30 p.m. Incoming passengers are expected to land at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock, and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage, will leave the jetty at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The vessel brings 60 passengers and a big mail for this port.

The Dollar s.s. Margaret Dollar arrived at Port Said on August 4 and sailed for New York on the 5th.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Grant arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The liner will sail for Seattle at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon and is due to arrive there by way of Kobe and Yokohama on August 29.

Steamers Arrived

Aug. 12—Yungshin from Ningpo
Aug. 12—Kifune M. 5 from C'tao
Aug. 12—City of Bagdad from New York.
Aug. 12—Eastern Sailor from Portland.
Aug. 12—Linda from Singapore
Aug. 12—President Lincoln from San Francisco.
Aug. 12—Tuckwo from Hankow
Aug. 12—Hwahta from Hankow
Aug. 12—Tseangtah from H'kow
Aug. 12—Tulee M. from H'kow
Aug. 12—Shinlee from V'tok
Aug. 12—Afric. M. from Tacoma
Aug. 12—Chuentiao from Cruise
Aug. 12—Kaiping from C'tao
Aug. 12—President Grant from Hongkong.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	DEVANHA NOVARA MACEDONIA KALYAN	Aug. 26 Sept. 9 Sept. 23 Oct. 7
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA MACEDONIA	Aug. 14 Sept. 23
Calcutta—via Kobe.	GREGORY APCAR	Aug. 14
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA GREGORY APCAR	Aug. 19 Sept. 3
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	EASTERN ARAFURA ST. ALBANS	Aug. 31 Oct. 5 Nov. 2

* P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

Telephones: General: Central 169, Passage: Central 3510, Freight: Central 3069

M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamer	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Probable Arrival at Shanghai	Probable Sailing From Shanghai
AMBOISE			19th August
CORDILLERE	30th June	9th August	2nd Sept.
AMAZONE	14th July	21st August	16th Sept.
ANGKOR	28th July	4th September	30th Sept.
ANGERS	11th Aug	18th September	14th October
AZAY LE RIDEAU	25th Aug.	2nd October	28th October

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

LIEUTENANT ST. LOUBERT-BIE expected Shanghai middle of August.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.

Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.

OFFICES: 9 French Bund.

Consignation Tran it Representation.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

S.S. "SURUGA" ..... AUGUST 12

For rates and particulars apply to

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THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

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(Passenger and Freight Service)

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Shanghai—Tientsin—Peking—Hankow.

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Canadian National Railways

Jasper Park and Mount Robson embrace the Scenic Mountain wonders of the Dominion. The Canadian National Railways cross the Rockies at the lowest altitude, the easiest gradients, and in View of CANADA'S highest and most famous peaks.

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VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL DAILY

an all steel train DeLuxe offering the best in comfort, Convenience and safety. The New and Different Route Across Canada linking the Pacific with Altantic., We shall be glad to plan your trip, advise as to cost also furnish literature and all detail on application to

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OR

GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES
GLEN LINE BUILDING, THE BUND SHANGHAI
PHONE CENTRAL 5078

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Aug. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 13	1.30	Seattle	†Pte. Grant	Am. Adl. Line
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	Gull Prospector	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Aug. 19	—	New York	Hague Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Bagdad	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 23	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 25	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
Aug. 26	—	San Francisco	Pr. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 27	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. Line
Aug. 30	—	New York via Suez	C. of Lincoln	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 30	—	San Francisco	Hamer	Am. S. & S.
Sep. 6	—	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep. 9	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 10	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. Line
Sep. 10	—	New York via Suez	Ritan	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 13	—	San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Sep. 16	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 19	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Sep. 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 24	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. Line
Sep. 26	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br. China Mail
Oct. 7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Oct. 7	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 8	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. Line
Oct. 8	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 13	—	Kobe	G. Apcar	Br. M. M. & C.
Aug. 16	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakusan Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 16	—	N'saki, N., Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 21	—	Kobe	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 22	—	N'saki, M. Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 31	—	N'saki, M., Y'hama	Tamashire M.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug. 13	—	Calcutta	G. Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	London	Kano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 15	—	Antwerp	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Antwerp	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Hamburg	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 19	9.00*	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Aug. 20	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 21	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Zosma	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 25	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenshane	Br. G. L. E. A.
Aug. 26	—	London	†Devanha	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 28	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	—	London	Kotori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 29	—	Marseilles	Bengal Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 30	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenlinn	Br. G. L. E. A.
Aug. 30	—	Hamburg	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31	—	Java, ports	Dewey	Am. S. & S.
Sep. 2	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 4	—	Marseilles	Lima Maru	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 7	—	Hamburg	Rheims	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 9	—	London	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Sep. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 15	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Samuel	Jap. T. K. K.
Sep. 18	—	Hamburg, etc.	Pennsylvania	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Sep. 23	—	Bombay, London	†Macedonia	Br. G. L. E. A.
Sep. 30	—	Marseilles	†Angkor	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 7	—	London, ports	Taiwan	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 28	—	Marseilles	†A. le Rideau	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 13	2.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 13	D.L.	Manila, Hongkong	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
Aug. 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 14	5.15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 14	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 15	5.00	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N.Co.
Aug. 15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	E. Sailor	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 15	3.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Formosa	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. Line
Aug. 24	—	Manila, Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Aug. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep. 3	—	Manila, Hongkong	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 5	—	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail
Sep. 7	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. Line
Sep. 9	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 12	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 13	D.L.	Tsingtao	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 13	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug. 14	—	Taku, Dairen	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 15	D.L.	Chefoo, N'chwang	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug. 15	D.L.	Tsingtao	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 16	D.L.	Chefoo, N'chwang	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Vladivostok	Shinlee	Chi. S.H. & Co.
Aug. 16	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kwongsang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Dairen, etc.	Kohoku M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 19	7.00*	Tsingtao	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 19	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kinkyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 18	M.S.	Hankow, etc.	Luenvi	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 18	M.S.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 21	M.S.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 21	M.S.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

*A. M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B. N. B.	July 8	Bee	Br. Gunboat
Mc. W.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Gunboat
E. E. W.		Fushimi	Jap. Gunboat
O. D.W.	June 25	Isabel	Am. Yacht
Y. T. P. W.	May 24		Jap. Gunboat
J. N. E.	July 21	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

LAND AUCTION

Favoured with instructions from the concerned
Will sell by Public Auction at Upper Salesroom.
On Tuesday 15th August at 4 p.m.
THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE PARCEL OF LAND
Situate East of Yochow Road (23 Pao 15 Doo off Dao Kao Whea) outside the settlement.
Measuring according to Title deed M 1, F 3, L O, H 7. Registered in H. I. M's Consulate as Lot & Deed N. 99.

Wednesday 16th August in Rear Salesroom
Commencing at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRIES & LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.
Including.
Iron Hospital beds (black & White) enamel iron bath, Oak stained chest of drawers, dinner waggon, commode, ice cream freezer, 4 blade electric ceiling fan (200 Volts) mirror door wardrobe, travelling trunk, trouser press, small electric table fan (110 Volts), 2,16" G. E. Electric table fans (200 Volts), ice chest, **WOODEN SINGLE BED WITH BOX SPRING MATTRESS** marble top washstand, serge winter curtains, wall mirror, electric iron (200 Volts), carved wall brackets, pictures, flat top desk, revolving desk chair, PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, copying press With stand, Ningpo inlaid chairs, Ningpo desk, 2 iron single beds With mosquito poles, oral table, new electric lamp bulbs, bicycle saddle, **NEW NICKEL SHIPS CLOCKS** men's felt Hats, **GLASSWARE** and Sundries.
also
1 "BIJOU" TYPEWRITER WITH LEATHER PORTABLE CASE, FOLDING CAMERA
3 PORTRAIT LENSES
NEW SMALL CABINET GRAMO PHONE.
and
large selection of Lady's & Gentleman's clothing.
On view Tuesday

CARGO AUCTION

SUNDRY GOODS
On Wednesday, August 16th.
at 2.30 p.m.
7 Cases Margaux, Claret & 5 Cases Saint Estephe, 2 Cases Peppermint, 1 Case Beer, 3 Cases Cigarettes, 11 Cases Lady's & Boy's Rubber Boots & Shoes, 1 Case Felt Hats & Caps, 18 Pieces Union Cloth, 7 Person Lavatory Ranges, 3 Pacific Syphonis W. C. Basins, 3 Cistern W. C. Basins, 1 Centre Urinal Stall, 60 Dozen Parpenters Pincers, 4 Dozen Horse Body Roller, 51 Felt Saddles, 1 Tin Katigen Deep Black, 40 Tins Sliced Ham, 4 barrels Disinfectant,
and
140 Cases Pineapple.
Now on view.

FORWARD AUCTIONS

HOUSE AUCTION. Excellent & Superior Furniture belonging to H. Bourboulon Esq. at 81 Route de Say Zoong—4th & 5th September.

AUCTIONS OF CARGO

Our new Cargo Auction Rooms measuring about
40 ft. x 40 ft. and 15 ft. high
Light airy and attractive are now open and being well attended. Cargo (sound or damaged) of any kind received at any time and sold in auctions held every Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

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No. 45 Kiangse Road

ZEISS FIELDGLASSES

Latest styles of the famous
ZEISS GLASSES
Sold at moderate prices

C. ISMER & CO.
44 Nanking Road.

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and when operated in conjunction with a fleet of lighters and tow boats they are still more useful

WE HAVE SOME OF THE BIGGEST MOTOR TRUCKS IN TOWN and we operate a fleet of lighters and tow boats.

The combination, worked by men of experience and governed by a wish to give service, is excellent.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A NEW STANDARD IN THE TRANSPORTATION FIELD.

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HIGH CLASS PASTRY COOK
BIANCHI
23 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, and Appraisers

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
On Monday, the 14th August 1922
at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Hat and umbrella stands, centre and round table, jardiniere stands, bookcases, letter files, double side desks, office chairs, couches, arm and easy chairs, extension dining table and chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, mirror back wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, washstands, pedestal, wall hanging, assorted books, single and double iron bedsteads, Electric table fans and fitting, white and yellow silk pongee, pictures, vases, and a quantity of second-hand lady's gent's clothing, etc., etc.
also
3 wardrobe trunks
2 iron safes
1 gramophone with cabinet
1 2-cylinder "Indian" motor cycle
Now on view.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, and Appraisers

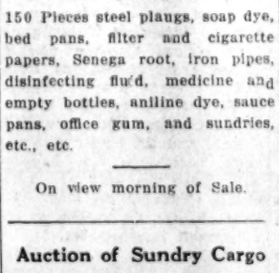
Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
18 PEKING ROAD
On Tuesday, the 15th August
at 2.30 p.m.
SUNDRY CARGO
Comprising:—
150 Pieces steel plaugs, soap dye, bed pans, filter and cigarette papers, Senega root, iron pipes, disinfecting fluid, medicine and empty bottles, aniline dye, sauce pans, office gum, and sundries, etc., etc.
On view morning of Sale.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 14th August, 1922
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Chinchilla, Astrachans, Coloured Hairlist Union, Union Check Linings, Bedford Cords Khaki, Wool Suiting, Flannelette, Overcoating, Black Melton, Blue Serge, Watch Keys, Congoleum, Rubber Shoes, Galvanized Iron Wire, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Vanishing Cream, Starter Switch, Electric Motor, Exhaust Fans, Glass Paper, Disinfectant, New Towels, Enamelled Buckets, Swiss Milk, Dried Apricots,
also
1 Litcher Lite Lighting Set 1 K. W. 32 Volts.
21 Switch Fuse, 60 Amp, 3060 K.
On View Morning of Sale.

"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED
BERNESE ALPS MILK—



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EXPERT FURNITURE AND CURIO PACKERS
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MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 8, 1922.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	,,	17-23
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-32
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	50-60
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	18-20
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	15-20
Whitebait	,,	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	28-30
Geese	each	80-$1.20
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	42-45
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	60-80
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	10-16
Bananas	,,	6-7
Chestnuts	,,	none
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	20-25
Figs	per lb.	10-12
Grapes	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	,,	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	each	15-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.40-$1.50
Peaches	,,	15-20
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	10-12
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	,,	5-6
Cabbage	each	8-15
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Cucumber	per lb.	6-8
Egg plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	,,	10-15
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-$2.80
Radishes	,,	none
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.75
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.40
Barley	,,	$4.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.18
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.23
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	,, Tls.	17.50

D. P. W. Jones,
Acting Chief Inspector.

AYRTON'S

COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO
NATURE'S OWN TREATMENT
It will enhance and preserve the beauty of your hair, bring out its tone and colour, and eradicate dandruff. "Fine, soft, glossy hair" is the certain reward of those who make its use habitual.
ON SALE at all Chemists and Stores.
$1.00 per bottle
It must be
"AYRTON'S"
Accept no Imitations
Trade-Mark

Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL
Mr. D. L. Shaw
Mr. C. H. Byron
Mr. W. H. Walker
Mr. F. C. Smith
Major W. Dent
Mr. G. Storaasli
Mr. O. T. Kirksey
Mr. T. W. Munford
Mrs. Ella Grimes
Miss Mary Dale

KALEE HOTEL
Mr. O. Schorr

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Mr. E. G. Gifin
Mr. Whangdon
Mr. and Mrs. Hersfeld
Mr. D. Holden
Mr. G. Porter
Mr. Ross
Mr. Beall

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Latest German Methods.
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Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Siberia Maru .....July 13
Standard Arrow .....July 14
Levant Arrow .....July 16
Tenyo Maru .....July 24
President Wilson ....July 30
West Faralon .....July 30
Korea Maru .....Aug. 4

FOR VANCOUVER
Can. Inventor .....July 15
Empress of Asia .....July 1 5
Can. Freighter .....July 26
Empress of Canada ...July 31
Bessie Dollar .....Aug. 5

FOR SEATTLE
President McKinley .. July 16
President Jackson ....July 30
Yokohama Maru .....July 30

FOR TACOMA
Arabia Maru .....July 12
Alabama Maru .....June 21
Arizona Maru .....July 25
Manila Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR PORTLAND
Niels Nielsen .....July 15
Luise Nielsen .....July 19
Hanna Nielsen .....Aug. 10

FOR OREGON
Huftor .....Aug.

FOR NEW YORK
Cyclops .....July 18
Monmouth .....July 26
Moorish Prince .....July 27
Eumaeus .....July 29
Egremont Castle .....Aug. 3
Heffron .....Aug. 5
Telemachus .....Aug. 9
Toba Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR LONDON
Pyrrhus .....July 13
City of Cambridge ...July 15
Karmala .....July 15
Kitano Maru .....July 17
Elpenor .....July 19
Calchas .....July 20
Albionstar .....July 25
Kashgar .....July 27
City of Cambridge ...July 30
Haruna Maru .....July 31
Glenbeg .....Aug. 1
Glaucus .....Aug. 2
Jason .....Aug. 11
Sardinia .....Aug. 11

FOR LIVERPOOL
Oanfa .....July 15
Memnon .....July 31
Keemun .....Aug. 11

FOR HAMBURG
Atlas Maru .....July 16
Oldekerk .....July 17
Rheinland .....Aug. 9
Argun Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR COPENHAGEN
Peru .....July 25
Afrika .....Aug. 4
Java .....Aug. 9

FOR MARSEILLES
Lt. de la Tour .....July 14
Chambord .....July 22
Com. P. Lecocq .....July 25
Andre Lebon .....Aug. 5

FOR TRIESTE
Nippon .....July 20

FOR BOMBAY
Soudan .....July 18

FOR CALCUTTA
Gregarlie .....July 16
Japan .....July 17

Vessels Due

Amazone, *Marseilles*	Aug. 21
Chengtu, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 18
Chungking, *Hankow*	Aug. 13
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Aug. 19
Diomed, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 15
E. of Australia, *Vancouver*	Aug. 15
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	Aug. 13
Esang, *Hankow*	Aug. 13
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Aug. 16
G. Apcar, *Calcutta*	Aug. 13
Hakuai Maru, *Japan*	Aug. 13
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Aug. 13
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Aug. 13
Hopsang, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 14
Hunan, *Hankow*	Aug. 17
Kamo Maru, *Japan*	Aug. 13
Kashima Maru, *London*	Aug. 20
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Aug. 15
Kanchow, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 13
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	Aug. 16
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 16
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 17
Luenho, *Hankow*	Aug. 18
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Novara, *London*	Aug. 17
Nanking, *Hongkong*	Aug. 17
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Aug. 14
Poyang, *Hankow*	Aug. 16
Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Aug. 18
Shengking, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
Shantien, *Tientsin*	Aug. 13
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 14
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 15
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 21
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Aug. 16
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Aug. 19
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Aug. 20
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug. 14
Wosang, *Hankow*	Aug. 16
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Aug. 18
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Aug. 20
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Aug. 15

JOHN HAIG'S
GLENLEVEN WHISKY
THE OLDEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.
GRANDE POLICE 1870

'No Opium Here,' Said Commissioner— But It Was Winter

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 9.—Reports received by the International Anti-Opium Association from Shensi say that the report of the Opium Commissioner (Mr. Sung Lien-kuei) is misleading. In a literal sense the statements that very considerable areas were free from poppy cultivation were true at the time of writing, but that was because the reports were written in the Autumn and Winter of last year when the poppy had been cut down.

It was claimed that the Yulin circuit was guaranteed by the local officials to be free from poppy. The Association's correspondent, writing from Yenan in this circuit last May and June says that poppy was then being grown within a few yards of the city wall, adding that poppy had been extensively and successfully grown in that district since the Spring of 1918.

He says that poppy has been planted by command and under compulsion of the military leaders not only in out-of-the-way places but close to the main roads.

Another correspondent says that poppy is cultivated within the walls of Hanchung. Another correspondent says that opium is being grown in the Meihsien and Paochi districts where the opium tax is levied whether poppy is cultivated or not.

One of these correspondents says that during Tuchun Feng Yu-hsiang's short tenure of office in Shensi genuine efforts were made to suppress opium, with only partial success in the districts where he had effective control.

Now that he has gone it is expected that free cultivation will be resumed.

Railway Coaches Of Future May Roll On Roller Bearings

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 11.—The dream of railway engineers is believed to be realised in railway-coaches running on rollerbearings which have passed tests by the Great Eastern Railway, promising economy in wear and tear with regard to permanent-way locomotives and saving 25 per-cent fuel.

Thus far experiments have failed owing to the impossibility of securing metal capable of standing the strain but improvements in the manufacture of steel since the war have solved the problem.

Ten Of Raleigh's Crew Dead, Report

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 11.—The Admiralty announces that the 10 men missing from the Raleigh are presumed to be dead. The crew are sailing for Liverpool today.

Washington, August 11.—Admiral Sir William Pakenham has gracefully declined the United States Navy Department's offer of assistance in regard to H. M. S. Raleigh, as the personnel has landed safely.

Halifax, August 11.—Six of the crew of the Raleigh perished when the engineroom was flooded. The Raleigh has a great hole in her tanks and is resting 200 yards from the shore. Her bow waterline is submerged two feet.

Pope Distressed By Italian Warfare

(China Press Service)

Rome, August 10.—Pope Pius has sent a circular letter to all Italian bishops expressed his distress because of the increasing hatred manifested between the warring factions in Italy.

He reminds the bishops that their duty is clearly to assist in pacification. They must urge all people to retain their observance of the golden rule to the letter and in the spirit.

This encyclical letter is held to be of the highest importance as it is exceedingly unusual and almost unprecedented for a Pope to manifest a direct interest in affairs of state that are only indirectly associated with the Church.

President To Visit Brazil Exposition

(French Wireless Through Renter)

Lisbon, August 11.—Parliament has authorised the President of the Republic to visit Brazil on the occasion of the centenary of Brazilian Independence.

KAY AND DAVIS ESCAPE PRISON OWING TO YOUTH

Court Shows Clemency In Opium Raid Case

Harold Kay and F. W. Davis, charged with impersonating police officials and raiding a Chinese shop at 559 Foochow Road, yesterday escaped going to prison for three months with hard labor only because of their youth.

Kay and Davis, who were concerned with another foreigner and with several Chinese in negotiating the raid, were convicted by Magistrate G. W. King in the British Police Court and were ordered bound over for a period of two years. They were warned that if they got into trouble again in that time they would be brought before the Court and sentence would be imposed.

At yesterday's hearing the police submitted no further evidence and the accused were called on for their statements. Davis said that the Chinese came to his house and said they needed a detective to go with them to visit the Chinese premises. The Magistrate inquired about the chit sent to Laglaize, the other foreigner, who is being charged in the Mixed Court—in which Davis said that the Chinese needed the help of a smart looking foreigner. Davis replied that the Chinese were going to give the foreigners who helped them $1,000 and that Laglaize agreed to take the money. In reply to the Court, Davis said he did not know why the $1,000 was offered and further stated that he had thought nothing about the matter nor whether it was wrong. He said he was 17 years of age.

Kay, who was a member of the River Police force, said Davis told him that they were wanted to assist some Chinese detectives. The Chinese later said that $1,000 was to be paid. He stated that he made an effort to get the Chinese to the police station but that they refused to go. He admitted that he had thought it wrong that Laglaize should impersonate a police officer and said that he had joined in the enterprise on impulse.

Inspector Kerrigan, who appeared with Mr. R. C. Faithful to prosecute, said that Kay had come here from Hongkong in June, joining the River Police. He is 19 years old. Davis was also born in Hongkong but has lived here since early youth. Laglaize is also a young man, aged 21. The police know the Chinese who is chiefly to blame, Inspector Kerrigan said. His view was that as Davis and Laglaize both speak Chinese they must have known what they were doing and that they went to the place to seize opium. Kay was a newcomer and did not understand Chinese. He was obviously to pose as the foreign detective and after it had happened seemed to realise what had occurred and told of the whole affair at the police station.

Magistrate King said he had no doubt of the guilt of the accused and that it was only their youth which prevented him from imposing sentence of three months with hard labor. If they did not make the most of the chance given them he would show them no mercy.

Explosion Kills 3 Of Adriatic's Crew

(Reuter's Service)

New York, August 11.—Two members of the crew were killed five are seriously injured and one is missing as a result of the explosion on the Adriatic.

The vessel is going at half-speed to New York. There are 900 passengers on board.

London, August 11.—Anxiety with regard to the White Star liner Adriatic, from Liverpool to New York, was aroused by wireless messages received from America reporting a bad explosion in Number Three Hold.

This was when the vessel was 3[illegible] miles off Portland, Maine, [illegible] saying that the liner was proceeding slowly and might need assistance.

Later, however, she wirelessed: "Everything O. K. No assistance required."

Peking Asks For Report On Mutiny

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 9.—The Military Council has telegraphed to General Tsai Chung-hsun, Commandant of the Northern forces in Kiangsi, instructing him to furnish a full report on the mutiny at Kiukiang, and to take immediate steps to prevent a similar occurrence.

MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door

By Bruce Hopper

XXI.

"Ninth Day, Mengku.
"April 28, 6:45 a.m.

"WAITING for the promised coolies. Getting back onto the map and among known things looks like a slow march. The village chief sends us on to the next village, where that chief becomes responsible. It would be a splendid relay system if the coolies would start out upon our arrival. What it really means is traveling six or seven miles through the mountains and a halt for the rest of the day. It is maddening. We haven't any idea where or when we will get regular coolies or mules.

"The people in this country have no conception of the division of time, save day and night. They never saw a watch and examined Chung's dollar ticker with the lively interest of savages. We told coolies to be here at six o'clock this morning. They said they could not come before thirty o'clock, not knowing what it meant but feeling by instinct that it could be solved by bargaining.

"Waiting, waiting, waiting. Kipling writes about the tombstone white of the man who tried to speed up the Orient.

"The chief here is about forty-five years old and a native of the village. He declares he has never seen nor heard of anyone passing the rapids. The reported foreign expedition must have cut overland from Chin Ya Tan."

WHAT A DAY!

"3:15 p.m.

"Top o' the world. Truly, I believe this must be an odd section of Thibet. I am seated under a small tree. Around me are thirty natives. They brought me water. They saved me from a thirsty death, so I do not object to their curiosity.

"What a day! We waited for coolies from six o'clock until eleven, during which time there was much running up and down the cliff. The village chief would conscript a gang of goatherds, but they would bolt before we could get the packs tied onto them. He sent to the third and fourth village for more goatherds, and we started five hours after the promised time.

"Then began the climb out of the Yangtsze bed. The sun was broiling everything on the face of those rocks. Higher and hotter! There was no air. The coolies nearly suffocated under the overhang of the cliff. They sweated and groaned and stopped every five minutes to rest five minutes and every twenty minutes to smoke. I don't blame them much. The white man's burden gets damned heavy in the sun.

"We started with a canteen of water each. Mine evaporated half-way up. Then I pushed on to find water two thousand feet up from the river, then five thousand feet, and still no water. At three o'clock I reached the divide and dropped into this village. I turned my bottle upside down and said 'Shui.' A woman filled it with cold water, the nectar of the gods. I drank two quarts without stopping. I could feel it hit the parched dam in my throat, then flow to my fingers, my toes and everywhere. I am finishing the third bottle now. I shall be a spouting fountain before dark."

ALL MEALS IN ONE

"6:30 p.m.

"Hong-I (The way the name sounds).

"Just finished our lunch-tea-dinner meal, all in one, the feast we had after twelve hours' fast and terrific strain. While I was sitting under the tree on the other side of the village, Flash puffed over the divide crying for water. The villagers gave him a gallon. He could not speak. Ten minutes later another gasping man appeared. It was Chung, four-fifths dead. He revived with water.

"We waited and waited for the coolies to come up those cliffs of the shadow of thirst. They did not come. I got impatient and went back and down a mile. Most of them were where I expected, under the shade of a huge rock, looking miserable. Three packs were not there, including Box No. 6, which contained our money. So down the rocky trail I went until I found the lost sheep lying full length in a trough. They patted their stomachs and made motions of eating. I pitied them. To help, I took Box No. 6 over the hill myself and almost passed out trying to show out how awfully strong I am.

"We gave the outfit three dollars to divide among them. Coolies have been engaged for daylight tomorrow. We have offered fifty cents to each man, so they should be here on time. Chung is giving them a harangue now.

"A funeral has just passed. Think of people dying on the mountain-tops! Female mourners went ahead, followed by brass cymbals and the rang-tang-bang and blare of the Oriental procession.

PUFFED RICE

"We are on the bare face of a ridge, with the wind blowing a gale. To the north the earth drops away to unknown depths.

"For our meal after the carbolic day of thirst and fast, we had a feast worthy of the far-famed Foyot's. First, there was a plate of puffed rice (a product of Tai-fu—rice puffed in hot grease). Then a can of kippers, rice and canned apples. How we did enjoy the crunch of food. Black tea was our treat tonight. We have a miserable bit left and are hoarding it. We hate the green tea of this country."

"Tenth Day, Top of The Ridge. April 29, 7:30 a.m.

"The Yangtsze now looks like a tiny brook. We must be six thousand feet above the water. Below us, invisible, are Chang Ho Hsien and Chin Ya Tan, the foot of navigation. We have doubled on our tracks: We left Chin Ya Tan two days ago and worked down the cliffs to Mengku. Now we are going upriver again along the top of the mountain chain, but the trail turns north over the divide ahead and drops into a new country. No foreigners have ever been over this trail according to the natives.

"We got an early start this morning. The coolies were hanging around camp and strapping boxes at 3 a.m. We let them wait until daylight. When we were ready to go, five of them decided they needed some breakfast. That meant half an hour delay."

"8:10 a.m.

"Astride the divide. The Yangtsze has disappeared from view. To the north stretches a vast country of mountains and deep valleys. All is bare, rugged and desolate. There are but few animals other than goats and wild dogs. The villagers last night told us of a fierce breed of large wolves, as big as a mule. Last year two of these beasts entered the village in broad daylight and killed three men. They begged us to go slay the strange monsters. We have better coolies today."

A FIRST REMINDER

"4 p.m.

"Tung An.

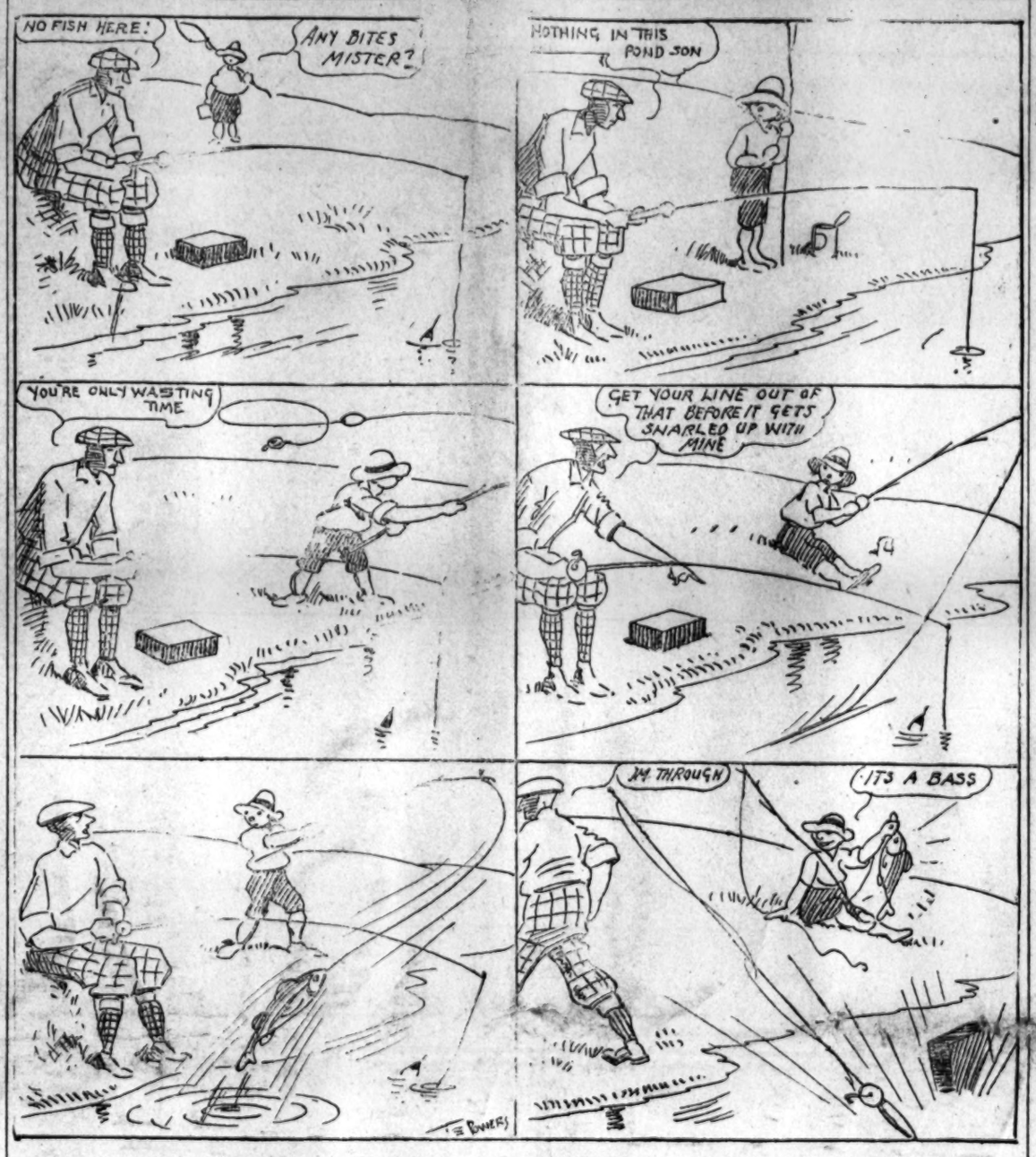
"We arrived here at 12:30 and settled down in the Catholic mission. The French priest comes from Chiang Chou, where we will go tomorrow, a long day with the mules. The mission servant kissed the ground when we came, bowed reverently and asked to be of service. He is a gentle thing. There are pictures of the Crucifixion, of the Virgin Mary on Clouds, and other familiar chromos. This our first reminder of Europe for many weeks. A wave of homesickness swept over me, an undefinable longing for something out of the past. I am so glad I am not a missionary. These dirty Chinese villages are interesting in passing through, but deliver me from bondage to the land. I have never seen filth so thickly crusted as on the skins of these mountain people, nor such ghastly sores, due to nothing but lack of washing.

"Market was running when we arrived. We bought taffy and vegetable. And Allah be thanked, the tobacco crisis is past. We bought a bundle of tobacco leaf and have stemmed the lot and are now drying the leaves. We think it a fine smoke. Maybe it is just a punk weed, but we have ceased to be particular.

"It looks as though we were getting out of the wilds again now. This little town is crowded. We have hired mules from the Salt Office. Seven dollars is the fare, if they get us to Chiang Chou in one day. Lucky for us, we are under cover.

It has rained torrents. For a month we have slept *a la belle etoile* and got wet only once. We are as tough as mountain goats fed on barbed wire, so we do not catch cold."

IT'S A GIFT — By T. E. Powers


NO FISH HERE!
ANY BITES MISTER?
NOTHING IN THIS POND SON
YOU'RE ONLY WASTING TIME
GET YOUR LINE OUT OF THAT BEFORE IT GETS SNARLED UP WITH MINE
I'M THROUGH
IT'S A BASS
T.E. POWERS

Chin Chin

There's been a lotta talk about
the white man's burden and
we've just decided it was war
debts!

* * *

It is said that now that Grover Bergdoll's remittances are getting slim he's not such a popular idol in Germany even among the easy marks.

* * *

Einstein is soon to come out to Japan to lecture on his theory. We predict that when he sails away again the Japanese will be relatively little wiser.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Everybody talks a lot about the weather, but nobody does anything about it."—Mark Twain.

"The present hour alone is Man's."—Johnson.

"Give me a staff of Honor for my age".—Titus Andronicus.

"If Mark Anthony had been a bachelor Cleopatra might have had something to boast about. But the mere conquest of a man on his summer vacation doesn't seem to be a feat worth all the fuss the historians have made about it."—Helen Rowland.

* * *

Ma Jongg sez that probably if men wore corsets they'd be a little more straight-laced.

* * *

A LOVE LYRIC
(1922 Model.)
Say Sid!
You peaches-and-cream old kid!
I'm strong for you Sidney; you
know what I mean—
There's no doll to touch you for
beauty or bean;
Your eyes are just corking and so
is your mouth—
Gee! no one is in it with you
North or South.
You're so smart and all that,
And right under your hat
You've got stuff that leaves all the
other Janes flat.
You've a sort of an air
Of a millionaire's queen,
As if you didn't care
One darned Boston baked bean.
You're a perfectly peppy and
jazzy old kid—
Aren't you, Sid?

Old dear!
You act like a carload of cheer.
I think of you days and I dream
of you nights—
You're one of those—whatyou-
maycallem—delights
That come to a chap when he's
gloomy and sad
And suddenly lift him up, zip! and
he's glad.
You're a pippin, a peach;
If you'll have me, I'll teach
You just how it feels to be wed
to a leach.
Gee! I've fallen for you
Just as hard as a brick—
On the level it's true,
As you'll see mighty quick;
Come on, hop it to church, like a
snappy old kid—
Won't you, Sid?

PERCY WAXMAN.

* * *

Statues representing Truth and Wisdom have just been erected at the entrance of the New York Library. From the pictures it is easy to see that they are not identical!

* * *

Investigators have just unearthed Roman coins of 68 A. D. with pictures of bag pipes on 'em. History records that Nero killed himself the same year.

* * *

An insurance company report just issued in Chicago says that fat men are more honest than thin men, but Pa Jongg, who is so thin he dassent imbibe olives, says that's because they're so at fat they can't run.

* * *

As a matter of fact fat men ought to be able to spare the pound of flesh for their sins.

* * *

Hennery Ford is now manufacturing his own spare parts but no word has been given out that he was going to build separate roads in the near future.

* * *

Mrs Dumbelle came home last night and told a tale which she alleges shows that even Chinese beggars are keeping up with the latest developments of physyco-analysis. The beggar asked her for ten cents because he was blind and when she pointed out he was blind only in one eye he suggested she make it six coppers.

* * *

He asked for six instead of five because it was small money we suppose.

* * *

Write Your Own Head!
(From Immanuel Baptist Messenger)

Mr. Charles C. Keys and Miss Mathilda Laatch were married at the church of Monday.

* * *

Big nights in American cities used to be advertised as stellar attractions. Now they spell it 'cellar.'

* * *

PILOTS

When weary of the ugliness of life—
The glaring streets, the tomb-like walls of gray,
The surging crowds, whose mad, unseemly strife
Becomes a wild carouse when gone the day—
What is there that can lure our thoughts away?
Keats holds the key to far-off realms of gold,
And Shelley to the isles of deathless May;
And if one seeks for some adventure bold,
"Don Juan" will steer the boat while new, strange worlds unfold.

T. C. C.

* * *

A little while ago Germany was shouting 'Time and tide await no man' and now they're yelling for time because they claim they're tied too much.

* * *

If they'd only cut the cables Yap would be a wonderful place for these telegraming tuchuns to fight it out.

LARRY.

* * *

As yet we have not verified the rumor we heard at Kuling that Lloyd George considered things were getting pretty hot and had sent 'James' out to look up the timetables to Kuling. That's about the only place they haven't met lately.

* * *

A Chinese woman suffrage group is yelling for 'rights' and Pa Jongg, who hasn't had a day of rest since Ma discovered she could vote if they were only back in Goulash Corners opines in the old days they'd just both hands on 'em.

* * *

A Kansas preacher has told the mothers of his flock that they should give their daughters more information. If there's any choice bit of chatter that gets by the daughters in Shanghai the monthers are certainly welcome to it!

* * *

And a magazine writer says that nearly all the really great men are silent. Mebbe that's why there's been so few great women.

LARRY.

My Favorite Stories

By IRVIN S. COBB

There Spoke A Sympathising Soul

IN THE latter years of his picturesque career Colonel Eph Lillard was warden of the State prison at Frankfort. It was no more than natural that the Colonel should be a sincere lover of good horseflesh. To begin with, he was a Kentuckian born. He had been raised on a bluegrass stockfarm. While still in his teens he had been a raider in Morgan's cavalry and at a somewhat mature period had followed racing on the Southern circuits. To him, a thoroughbred was almost the noblest work of God.

In his conduct of the prison he applied some of the kindly principles which actuated him in his private life. It was his boast that no penitentiary in the South was run on more humane lines and that his inmates had no cause to complain of the discipline, or the daily fare, or the routine labor, or the conditions generally.

One morning though, word spread through the town that during the night a convict up at the Colonel's big stone walled establishment had hanged himself to the bars of his cell and when discovered was stiff and cold. In a body the correspondents of the Louisville and Cincinnati papers waited upon the warden to learn the details of the suicide. They found Col. Lillard in his private office wearing upon his genial old face a look of genuine concern.

"Colonel," said the spokesman for the reportorial group, "it begins to look to us as though some of your pets were not so well satisfied as you've been letting on. How about that fellow who killed himself last night?"

"Boys," said the Colonel, "I've just been conductin' an examination into the circumstances of that mos' sad and deplorable affa'r. The situation with regards to the late deceased prove to be mighty affectin'. It seems he was sent up the first time to serve two years for stealin' a horse. When he got out he went back to his home and stole another horse and started down the big road with it. They caught him before he'd gone more than half a mile, and the jury gave him five years this time, and back he came again.

"After he'd served his second term he went into an adjoinin' county to the one where he'd formerly lived and slipped into a stranger's stable and stole a mighty likely blooded mare, but was overtaken at daylight next morning and carted off to jail, and inside of three months was back here again doin' an eight year term. The way I look at it, the poor fellow took to broodin' and just naturally despaired of ever gettin' hisself a horse."

A schoolmate of mine who went to the bad after he grew up and became a lawyer, was defending a case for a street railway company which had been sued on account of a smashup. One of its cars hit a truck belonging to a negro teamster with such violence that very little was left of the said truck, while its owner was carried to the hospital to be re-coopered and otherwise made leakproof again. Naturally, he brought an action for heavy damages.

The chief corroborating witness for the plaintiff was a skinny coal black twelve-year-old boy who had been riding on the truck when the collision occurred, and who, luckier than its proprietor, had escaped without serious injury. On the stand, the little darky gave a circumstantial version of the accident. By his way of telling, the fault lay entirely with the agent of the defendant corporation; namely, the motorman of the offending car. It was quite evident that, unless his testimony could be shaken, the jury would give a judgment for the injured negro.

My old school buddy, representing the car line, went at the witness briskly. The dialogue ran something like this:

"You say the car came around the curve at great speed?"

"Yassuh, tha's perzackly whut I sez."

"And you say the motorman did not sound his bell as he took the turn?"

"Not nary time, suh."

"And you say he made no effort to check his speed before the collision occurred?"

"That's whut I sez."

"And you say the car struck the truck with great force?"

"Shore did."

"And that you were knocked high up into the air?"

"Yas suh."

"How high?"

"Way up."

"Way up, eh? Well, now long did you stay way up?"

"Not longer 'n it took me to git down."

It was at this point that the cross-examination was closed.

Years ago I knew a man who had a right, if ever a man had to be called a character. He loved baseball with a love which passed understanding. Any time there was a game between scrub teams anywhere in our county you could count upon Uncle Giles being among those prominently present. A close play left him practically incoherent with joy and excitement.

Late in life he made his first trip outside the boundaries of the State. He took advantage of a popular excursion rate to go over to St. Louis, where he remained for two crowded and thrilling days.

Upon his return I met him at the depot. I was a cub reporter then on a local daily and for purposes of publishing his impressions, which I knew would be picturesque, I proceeded to interivew him.

"Uncle Giles," I said, "what was it you saw on your trip that struck you most forcibly?"

"Well, son," he said, "if I seen one interestin' sight I must a-seen a thousand. When I seen 'em sellin' watermelon by the slice and hit the middle of August, I says to myself that wonders will never cease.

"But, son—" and here his old eyes brightened with a reminiscent gleam—"I reckon the greatest thing I seen was a baseball game day before yesterday. 'Twas a game between these yere St. Louies and them there Detroits. Son, them boys played 'eleven endin's and they wasn't ary one made ary one."

Up in Minnesota a railroad train killed a cow belonging to a Scandiavian homesteader. The tragedy having been reported at headquarters a claim agent for the road was sent to the spot to make a settlement of damages with the owner of the slaughtered animal.

Now, the claim agent was a plausable and persuasive person else he would not have been a claim agent. Having sought out the Scandinavian and introduced himself by his official title, he proceeded to make out as strong a case in rebuttal as was possible under the circumstances, with the hope, of course, of inducing the injured party to accept as moderate a sum as possible.

"Mr. Swanson," he said, with a winning smile, "the company wants to be absolutely fair with you in this matter. We deeply regret that your cow should have met her death on our tracks. But, on the other hand, Mr. Swanson, from our side there are certain things to be considered. In the first place that cow had no business straying on our right of way and you, as her owner, should not have permitted her to do so. Moreover, it is possible that her presence there might have caused a derailment of the locomotive which struck her and a serious wreck, perhaps involving loss of human life. Now, such being the case, and it being conceded that the cow was, in effect, a trespasser on our property, what do you think, as man to man, would be a fair basis of settlement as between you and the railroad company?"

For a space Mr. Swanson pondered on the argument of the claim agent. Then, speaking slowly and weighing his

(Continued on Page 3

Midsummer Dreams

by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By LADY DUFF-GORDON

("Lucile")

WHAT, may I ask, is more refreshing to one's costume during the warm months than a lovely flowered chapeau? And to-day I am showing you three exquisite creations that are "Midsummer Dreams." You will, I am sure, lose your heart to keep your head attractive in any of these ravishing hats.

Very demure, don't you think, is the dreamy-eyed jeune fille who favors the drooping hat with the delicate apple blossoms? What a softening effect this charming frame lends to one's contour, with its border of blossoms, drooping with infinite grace to the shoulder. Seasonable straw, with a narrow ribbon binding and a sprig of the blossoms trailing across the front, combine their beauty to pay homage to mam'selle's youth.

There is something delightfully elusive about the second "dream" I have created, with its soft, chiffon fold veiling the outline. I have chosen transparent, cobwebby, silk straw, and covered it lightly with the chiffon to tone it to exquisite softness. Notice, if you please, the band of chiffon on the crown and the picturesque posies I have tucked at the side. The shades I have borrowed from nature, for who, after all, can hope to be a more skilful artist than the power that tints the orchids, puts the bloom on the peach and makes the Summer skies a heavenly blue?

If you but study your own coloring, you may attune it to that which Mother Nature offers as her harmonious complement. The blond beauty makes a mistake when she selects her vanities shades in the dark hues which mark the autumn offerings. Silvery greens, delicate orchids and all the exquisite shades of blue are for her selection.

Brunettes have the delightful privilege of indulging in the softer shades of red. These, of course, include rose, henna, coral, pink, shrimp, soft yellows and the becoming tangerine.

Is there not something of the sweet fragrance of the woods in the hat abundant with wild berries and scattered in such gay profusion with branches? I have made it transparent, too, in order to filter the Summer sun through the leaves and berries, and yet large enough to form a bewitching background for one's features. Is it not interesting to allow the berries to drip off the side with such complete abandon?

FASHIONS -:- *Coat Frock Serves Many Needs; Is Especially Good For Traveling*

France invented the coat frock, but, by reputation, America should have thought of it first. The French do not believe in last minute dressing. It is not their creed, that women should put on clothes as harness is dropped on a a fire horse when the bell rings. It is ours. They laugh at us about this trait.

Yet they have invented the most convenient forms of costumery for quick dressing. We claim the skirtwaist and the elbow sleeve, but no one claims that the skirtwaist permits a quick form of dressing, unless one speaks by theory and not by experience. Skirtwaists are rarely clean when you want them in a hurry; there are cuff buttons sometimes to be found; there are cravats sometimes; there must always be a belt if they go under the skirt; also a fine array of speckles, underlinen if they are transparent.

When one wears a skirtwaist as a uniform one must choose between looking dressed or spend part of each day arranging these "simple little" garments into order and cleanliness.

And they are costly because of the laundry bill. For this reason the French do not see in them a measure of economy. They dismissed them during the war for this reason. They are only beginning to wear them since their purses have become a bit more padded. One can tell the financial situation in Paris by the rise and fall of the white blouse.

The garments they have invented for convenience are really convenient. The waistcoat is one. The coat frock is another. The chemise frock is a third. The one-piece silk or satin slip to serve under all gowns is a fourth. We talk much of economy of dress in time and money. They give us the garments to carry out our theories. And they smile at the theories. It's a curious condition, is it not? Sounds like the German's commercial genius to tell another nation what it wants to buy.

The coat frock is not new. It has its disadvantages in our over-heated houses during the winter. For that reason it was abandoned when it appeared in thick materials several winters ago. We retain summer under our roof throughout the year, and summer temperature does not permit of thick and heavy fabric over the shoulders. When the coat frock appears in thin materials it is admirable. It became a standard costume last spring, and, with the advent of summer, it continues to hold the people's affections, although it has not the popularity of the chemise gown. It is intended as a substitute and is accepted as such by the minority.

Onion color is probably the prettiest and certainly the most accommodating shade for stockings which is worn today. It can be worn with either black or brown shoes and with dull or shiny shoes alike—this also no mean distinction. In cotton or thread stockings—and there are people even today who do not always wear silk—onion color looks very much better than any of the dark shades, which have a knack of looking coarse.

After onion color, squirrel gray goes with most things. Pink grays are very much harder to accommodate, and they do not improve with washing. Perhaps the subtlest note is struck by what used to be the black silk stocking. It has been discovered that black silk stockings have a tendency to make the skin look red, and that a dark iron-gray gives the effect of a very delicate black stocking without having this disadvantage. Thus most smart "black" stockings are now dark gray with an openwork clock.

The new blues are going to be very smart, it seems from the French openings, and these may be very vivid, clear blues, or they may be touched with a tinge of green. When this is the case they are called Chinese blues, and the color card has names for all the shades on this order which are still darker * * * "kashan" is one of them. Columbia is the name given the blue that is most like royal blue, and Hawaiian is the name of a rather dark clear blue. Mordore is the name of the deep sort of red brown, and marten is a shade deeper than sand, but somewhat on the same tone. Cinnamon is a favored brown, also.

Not content with having sleeveless gowns the Parisienne has decided to improve on them. She has embellished the lace mitt of other days until its own mother would scarcely recognise it. To be chic, the lace mitt of 1922 must be finished at the elbow with a coquette fringe of ostrich tips, with long ragged ostrich fringe, or with quilted ribbon, metallic tulle or a tiny armlet of flowers.

Many of the evening bodices are being made wholly of ribbons twisted into circles and sewn absolutely flat. These circles look somewhat like dahlias, though they are not intended to copy any of the flowers too faithfully. Sometimes they are prettily shaded, in tints of purple, blue, rose or yellow. The same idea is used on bands across transparent sleeves, on cuffs and on the edges of skirt panels. A flat dahlia-like posy of ribbons is placed instead of a buckle on some of the satin evening slippers.

The new shawl cape which completes many three-piece costumes is in reality an almost square section of material often matching the upper part of the frock, banded in striped fabric which matches the lower part of the dress. It is thrown across the shoulders shawl fashion, and is not only smart looking but very light and comfortable for warm weather wear, giving the protection that is required, yet is not bulky or too warm.

There is a tendency to avoid elaborately trimmed frocks these days, mere touches of embroidery being used ordinarily, or self fabric trimming in some form such as openwork and bandings of self material. A little frock for early fall had a trimming formed of perfectly round sections of the silk crepe, of which the frock was made mounted on buckram so that they held their shape and set together to form insets in the skirt, sleeves and waist.

Years ago—but not too many for most of us to remember—women did embroidery. They had embroidered linen cases to hold their colored silk flosses, and the expert needlewoman had every color and every shade of every color in every imaginable rainbow in her floss holder.

She could shade a rose from salmon pink to golden yellow or from crimson to lightest rose with every gradation from silk to silk and from tone to tone so cleverly worked in that the whole seemed as if it were made of veritable rose leaves, so smooth and even was it.

Well then there came a period when the colored embroidery went out of fashion. In fact, all embroidery was thrown in the discard. Women took up golf and cross-country hiking, and later spent their needlework hours in jazzing and playing bridge. Some old devotees embroidered linen and lingerie with fine white stitches, but the old art of colored needlework was lost.

Now, behold, we embroider again.

And we do colored embroidery too.

But not in the old way. Our new embroidery is like our modern painting. The brush strokes are visible, the treatment is large and vivid. We do not try to hide the stitches, we try to make them show.

And the colors: One might call them primitive, compared with the softly shaded tones of those days. We superimpose bright green on bright yellow and call the result beautiful. We mingle purple and red without fear and like the look of it.

It is the war that has made this modern craze for hand work—the Russian revolution, and the interest that the war awakened in the central European countries and their art. We took up Czecho-Slovakian embroidery and Balkan needlework and liked it. And then the Russian revolution threw into exile many titled and other high class Russian women who were suddenly forced to take care of themselves.

It is an interesting throwback, this turning of the exiled and penniless Russian women to needlework. In novels of the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century the gentlewoman thrown suddenly on her own resources always had two paths open to her. She might teach, or she might do needlework. And genteel seamstresses are a memory of the end of the century that some of us still cherish as childhood memories.

So when the Russian women, many years behind the rest of womankind in emancipation from economic and social prejudice, had to support themselves many of them turned to sewing. Some, too, took to tutoring in Paris, where they congregated. And others, in cheap little garret rooms, dreamed over the unbelievable life of the old Russian nobility while their clever fingers fashioned blouses and frocks embroidered with peasant designs from the gala clothes of the old Russian peasants.

Perhaps these designs and colors will be one of the last uses of the old peasant costume. One wonders just what will happen to clothes in Russia. They can hardly go untouched, with their age-old coloring and design, when everything else in the social order is changing.

At any event the revolution, which brought together as exiles in Paris the players that have made such a charming thing of the Moscow Bat Theater, first in Paris and then here, also gave the French dressmakers a new inspiration. For they took up the work of the Russian needlewomen and helped its novelty and charm to make it a success.

To get back to the effect of all this on embroidery: Nowadays if we like needlework we make a blouse of white canvas and work cross stitch design on it in red and green and blue. Or we cover a crepe frock with a running design of vivid shades worked in coarse stitchery, daring in color combinations, suggested by the costume of the Russian peasant, but adapted to meet our personal tastes and skill.

And we go in for decorative girdles too, embroidering them and sewing them with colored crystals, and when we have them finished they suggest rather the medieval Russian princess than her humbler peasant sister.

It is all very interesting this revival of vivid embroidery. Without being directly influenced by the Russian motives the French dressmakers have taken up embroidery of all sorts and their gowns give suggestions for simpler gowns made at home and embellished with simpler embroidery by the home needlewoman. The whole point to remember is to be bold instead of timid in your stitchery, to make each stitch count, not to hide it.

There is a letter from Paris which has certain points of interest to every woman; therefore, it may not be amiss to repeat it. It concerns the frocks that women of society, not only French but all nations who are in Paris, have chosen to wear during the height of the season.

"After showing sumptuous modes for evening wear in the spring collections, the wise dressmaker has put them aside to be shown only to a lady of the court. She has accepted the inevitable in making more and more crepe frocks. If she has an occasional client who might suggest something more elaborate she embroiders the plain model in crystal beads, calls it a robe of ceremony, and the client is satisfied. The dressmaker who is making a specialty of these frocks to the exclusion of all others is the one who is doing the greatest amount of business.

"There seems to be absolutely no way of persuading women to discard their youthful little crepe frocks for the evening. They are more comfortable to dance in, and so long as the simplicity of a frock exaggerates its youthful appearance that feature alone, regardless of comfort, will cause women to cling to that type of gown.

"Many of these white crepe dancing frocks are embroidered in tiny crystal beads, but they are smart without embroidery. One sees them at the Hotel Ritz at the Sunday night dinners, where all smart American foregather, and at Ciro's on Saturday night, sometimes in red with a black jet belt."

My Favorite Stories

(Continued from Page 1)

words, he delivered himself of an ultimatum:

"I bane poor Swede farmer," he said, "I shall give you two dollars."

There was a Down East housewife who, for years, was troubled with heart seizures. At the most inopportune times she would drop unconscious and after appearing for a while to be at her last gasp would rally, and after an hour or so, seemingly would be as well as she ever had been.

The frequency of these attacks naturally interfered not a little with her husband's labors and also was highly disturbing to his peace of mind. As he worked in his woodlot, or his hay meadow or about his barn as the case might be, he never knew when the hired girl would be coming at full speed breathlessly to tell him his wife had suffered another stroke and surely now was on the point of death. If his patience was frayed under repeated alarms of this sort the worthy man gave no outward sign. Whenever the summons came—and it came very often—he would drop whatever he was doing and hasten to the house, invariably to find the sufferer on the way back to consciousness.

One hot day he was hoeing his potato patch when word arrived by messenger that the invalid had just had an especially violent attack. He lumbered to the cottage.

The form of his wife was stretched upon the kitchen floor where she had fallen. A glance told him that his time she had made a go of it. Beyond question, life was extinct.

"Wall," he said, "*this* is more like it!"

In the war the Fifteenth New York regiment, colored, of the National Guard, became the 315th Infantry of the A. E. F., and saw considerable active service in front line trenches in northern France. Nearly all the commissioned officers were white. One of them, a captain, who came home as a major, served for a while as the bombing officer of the regiment. Under him he had a bombing squad of enlisted men.

Behind the lines, before the regiment went up for actual hostilities, he assiduously drilled his squad in the art of throwing hand grenades. For practice the men were given dummy grenades. Religiously for hours very day they were schooled. Finally a time came when the captain figured his outfit were ready to handle the genuine article. He lined them up, nervous and wide eyed, and by way of a beginning handed to each man a genuine contact bomb loaded and ready for business. Then, following the ordained ritual, he started to sound the signals:

At "One" each man was to set the mechanism in his bomb. At "Two," holding it in his right hand, he was to draw it back the full length of his arm. At "Three" he was to fling it as far as he could in the direction where the enemies' trenches were supposed to be.

"All set, men?" called out the captain, let's go. One!"

Before he could utter the second command a small, black private at the end of the line nearest to him flung his bomb as far as he could send it and it exploded, where it struck, sixty feet away, before his companions had released their missiles.

"Say, there, you, what do you mean by throwing your bomb before the signal for doing so was given?" demanded the captain. "Haven't you learned anything all these months?"

"Cap'n," quavered the offender, "I jest natche'lly couldn't hold on no longer 'en whut I did do. W'y, Cap'n, I could feel dat bomb swellin' in my hand."

Rosand's "Panache"

Nobody can dispute the moralising tendency of Rostand's work, nor the fact that he deliberately sought to instil in his public a love of things French. His muse has a noble purity which will always prove refreshing to a weary world. More especially, he revived the Gascon "swagger" or "panache," so euphuistically described in his address to the French Academy: "Plaisanter en face du danger, c'est la supreme politesse, un delicat refus de se prendre au tragique; le panache est alors la pudeur de l'heroisme, comme un sourire par lequel on s'excuse d'etre sublime." .....

Thus Rostand is preeminently a poet of sentiment. He has fancy rather than imagination; delicacy and charm rather than passion. He belongs to that great band of lesser French geniuses, such as Charles d'Orleans, Du Bellay, Voiture, and, among the moderns, Banville, Coppee, and Regnier—the poets of a silver rather than a golden Latinity. For him sunlight and shadow flit across the earth's rough surface, and the playful, optimistic mood of the poet is admirably attuned to express them.

On the other hand, what Rostand lacks in originality and depth of thought he possesses in brilliancy and mastery of style. Except for Cyrano, he can scarcely be said to have created a real character; but he can spin a dramatic situation out of a mere physical or moral detail, he can lift his audiences out of themselves by a succession of scintillating images, and in one respect his style is a continuous creation—namely in the "cliquetis des mots" or the humorous portrayal of moods through the mere clash and jingle of words. "Rostand," said Catulle Mendes, "est prodigieusement virtuose."—W. A. Nitze, in The Nation.

Permanent Exhibit Of Dutch Produc's

The Hague.—A permanent exhibition of Dutch and Dutch-Indian products will be opened in 1923 in Brussels. A society, called the Holland-House Society, has been founded and preparations for the building of a house bought for the society's headquarters will start soon.

Besides the permanent exhibition special exhibitions will be held, lectures given and films shown, in order to arouse continued interest in Holland and its colonies. A committee will be formed in Holland, representing the principal branches of industry.

HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922

Highways Great Boon To Public, Club Women Told

Good Roads Bring Better Food To Cities; Add To Farm Life Joy

Chautauqua, N. Y.—Highways benefit the home.

Highway accidents are preventable.

These two themes were developed by Pyke Johnson and John C. Long of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, speaking before the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Fresh food is made available for the city children, better schools and wider social opportunities are provided for the country boys and girls, through improved highways and motor transportation, Johnson pointed out.

Guarding of danger points, prosecution of the careless driver, ample playgrounds, and education in the schools will eliminate accidents, Long indicated. Twenty-eight cities active in safety work reduced their motor fatality record last year.

"A great educator has said that education is nothing more than an interpretation to the child of the environment in which he lives," said Johnson, "and of this environment the highways today have become a most important part.

"It is the highway which brings the doctor to the door and it is over the highway that we go for most of the important events of our life.

"It is the condition of the highway which determines whether our children shall go to school every day during the school year or whether they shall have to stay at home to bother their mothers part of the time.

"It is the condition of the highway which determines whether the milk which is brought to our door in the morning is fresh and whether we shall receive it regularly.

"Without the highway our great national parks the playgrounds of the nation, would be largely inaccessible.

"In fact there is no phase of our daily life which has not been materially and seriously affected in some way by the roads which pass the door."

"If every woman in America would enroll for the degree of 'doctor of safety,' the accident question would soon be solved," said Long. "The diagnosis is simple. Twenty-eight cities reduced their motor fatalities last year. Massachusetts cut down the number of traffic injuries 50 percent. The four main accident symptoms and their remedies are these:

"Danger spots, such as curves, blind corners, busy intersections. Sufficient guarding by patrolmen or by signs is an immediate remedy, with improvement of the physical design of the danger spot as an ideal cure. That is, a sharp curve may be patrolled, but it should ultimately be straightened.

"Prosecuting the careless driver — Citizens' complaint bureaus, like those in Detroit and Syracuse, are needed to facilitate complaint against and prosecution of the reckless minority who are making the entire community pay the price of their heedlessness.

"Playgrounds—The school department should be consulted as to whether there is enough play space and whether there are enough play instructors to justify telling the children not to play in the streets. Pending the building of more playgrounds, if needed, certain streets should be roped off as play areas.

"Education in the schools—Children are naturally irresponsible, but through traffic games, playlets, and other instruction they can be trained habitually to conduct themselves properly in traffic."

NEW RECORD IS SET BY HUDSON

The one hundred and seventy-five thousandth Hudson and the seventy five thousandth Essex was produced by the Hudson Motor Car Company and Essex Motors during the week ending June 24. The Hudson Super Six was turned out shortly after noon on June 20. Essex No. 75,000 followed on June 22.

The Hudson Motor Car Company in producing its one hundred and seventy-five thousand car believes that it has built more fine cars than any other manufacturer in the world.

Officials of Essex Motors likewise believe that their feat of producing and marketing 75,000 cars within three and a half years from the date of organisation gives them a record that is shared by only one other automobile company in the world. In its first year, 1919, Essex set a selling record never achieved by any other organisation during a similar period.

It fell to the lot of the Hudson Automobile Company of The Hague, export distributors for Holland, to be shipped the one hundred and seventy-five thousandth Hudson. It was a seven-passenger phaeton, equipped with a kilometer speedometor instead of the usual miles gauge. Several other features usually found on export cars were incorporated in this model. The seventy-five thousandth Essex, a coach, was sent to a domestic distributor.

Inside Information

A Few Notes On Taste As Applied In Interiors Of Closed Cars

So much attention is devoted to the exterior lines and surfaces of a car that the art of the interior is liable to be overlooked by the average person. Nevertheless it is a fact that a closed car of excellent design and finish can be seriously marred by inharmonious trimming and upholstery. And this lack of harmony includes something more than mere color. A car with good riding qualities, mechanically speaking, should certainly have appropriate interior luxury and comfort. The least sign of inferiority here would make the vehicle incomplete. The essential unity of a high-class car would be absent.

In fairness to the up-to-date body builder, it may be stated that gross errors in this respect are not common. Stand on any busy avenue or park thoroughfare and you will observe more closed car interiors that are pleasing than otherwise. But how the ones that lack taste stand out! The truth is, of course, as with all forms of decorative art, that the really fine achievements are never conspicuous—they always "belong" to the object to which they are applied and do not monopolise attention at its expense, and usually they are simple.

This does not mean that a quiet, reserved scheme of color and material inside the car is invariably the most appropriate and correct—though, as a matter of fact, such a treatment is not likely to produce any serious aesthetic jar. A coupe, for instance, built on so-called snappy lines and distinguished by a vivid coat of three or four colors, could boast an interior decorative scheme of leopard spots or zebra stripes without unduly stretching the laws of propriety, while on a large car with some show of dignity and finish about its exterior, anything so garish would be unpardonable. Which goes to show that there are several things to take into consideration in the choice of an interior treatment besides individual predilection.

To begin with, the impression on the outsider is not nearly so important as the effect on the car owner himself—or perhaps even more particularly, his wife and daughters! The primary requirement is that of comfort. Your car should be livable. It is not generally realised that quite a large proportion of the inhabitants of this country spend more time on wheels than they do in their dining rooms, for example. And nobody would dream of furnishing a dining room, or any other room for that matter, without striving for a pleasing effect. Loud wall paper patterns have long since disappeared among people of taste, and for the same reason there is a marked tendency during the past year or two towards subdued color schemes and unobtrusive patterns in the trimming of closed cars of good quality. This is merely another indication of the general development of taste and is very noticeable in the car-owning classes, who exercise that faculty every time a car is bought.

The spaces in a car are so irregular—there are practically no straight edges and no really flat surfaces—that large, defined patterns are difficult to work in satisfactorily and the effect of the unavoidably amputated portions of the design on a sensitive eye during a long drive is distracting, to say the least. That is one of the reasons besides cost, why the majority of cars are trimmed with plain material. However, if the pattern is small, of good design, and contrasts lightly with the background, some charming results are possible.

A plain light color always looks cool, but requires a great deal of care in keeping clean, and any wear which takes place will show more readily than on a darker surfaces. The happy mean is found in the tans and greys which have become popular because they are practical and are less likely to sound a discordant note with the dress of the occupants, a point of considerable importance with women.

A form of seat covering much in favor at the present time is a neutral tint of tan or grey with narrow, inconspicuous stripe, differing from the background in tone but not in color. If set in an interior of slightly lighter tone and provided with a carpet of slightly darker tone the effect of the whole is invariably pleasing.

The precise area allotted to each of the tones in a two-tone interior is a matter of opinion. A general practice has been to use the middle tone for the seats and also the sides up to the base of the windows, corresponding to the upper edge of a touring body, and the lighter tendency to restrict the darker shade for all surfaces above that line. But lately there has been a tendency to restrict the darker shade to the seats and cover all of the sides and doors from floor to ceiling with a lighter tone. This seems a trifle more logical as the interior is treated as a unit, like a room, with the seats placed inside.

While on the subject of tans and greys it may be of interest to point out that all metal or wood fittings such as lights, handles, vanity cases, etc., look their best and usually harmonise well with a neutral ground, whereas great care must be taken in the choice of these appurtenances for a colored or figured interior.

So far we have considered the interior from the standpoint of tone and color. There is, of course, almost as much choice and variety in the matter of material and texture, and a great deal of difference in the cost. The two main classifications of suitable material are the velvets and the flat woven fabrics such as the popular broadcloth. On many of the best cars mohair velvet is being used for its rich soft qualities. The pile of this material is obtained from the angora goat and has great durability. It lends itself well to the use of pattern or stripes which are introduced during the process of weaving, generally in a lightly contrasting tone though sometimes by a different height of pile of the same color. Middle value colors are most in demand ranging from greys to browns, followed by blues, greens and maroon, in which some rich individual effects are obtainable. On less expensive cars cotton velvets with a similar range of color and pattern give satisfactory results. When a stripe is used in the seat covering a pleasing effect is produced by employing a plain body cloth corresponding to the light stripe with a carpet the same or perhaps a trifle lower in tone than the dark stripe.

While some emphasis has been placed on the use of subdued tones it should not be forgotten that color has a legitimate place in many cars. The owner should be taken into consideration as well as the vehicle itself. People with strong individuality frequently find an outlet of expression in the use of color. And it is not only right that they should avail themselves of the opportunity that their cars offer but of general benefit also, for every car bearing the stamp of a strong personality adds just so much of a desirable variety of appearance so much to be desired in these days of standardisation.

Cars Should Be "Broken In"

If a car owner will understand that when his car is first purchased it comes from the maker with all the various parts properly aligned, and so in perfect working order, and carelessness in handling this perfect alignment and balance will quickly disarrange this adjustment and being him trouble; he will do well to exercise care, for he will find that "an ounce of prevention will be worth a pound of cure."

It is impossible to have any satisfaction in operating without accurate alignment of the parts, but it is true that the mechanical units of the chassis depend entirely on those units being properly aligned. If they once get out of line trouble will be at once forthcoming. The gear teeth are in danger of breaking, there is great friction and the longer such a situation continues the worse matters become.

It will be found much simpler to maintain the correct alignment of the new car by the care and attention given to the engine, as it is quite as important as lubrication. If this care is exercised from the beginning there will be little cause to worry about alignment or its troubles.

The front wheels of the car are the first to show this fault by excessive tire wear, as casings may be destroyed by a few miles of traval. The alignment of the front wheels may be determined by the condition of the steering system; the front axle, the bearings and many of the wheels out of alignment.

The condition of the rims of the rear wheels may be responsible for trouble with their alignment. It is very important also to keep the rear axle well lubricated. The engine may, with careless driving throw the connecting rod out of perpendicular line as regards the crankshaft. When this occurs the piston rubs against the side wall, wearing the cylinder in an oval form, so that it must be re-bored to restore its usefulness.

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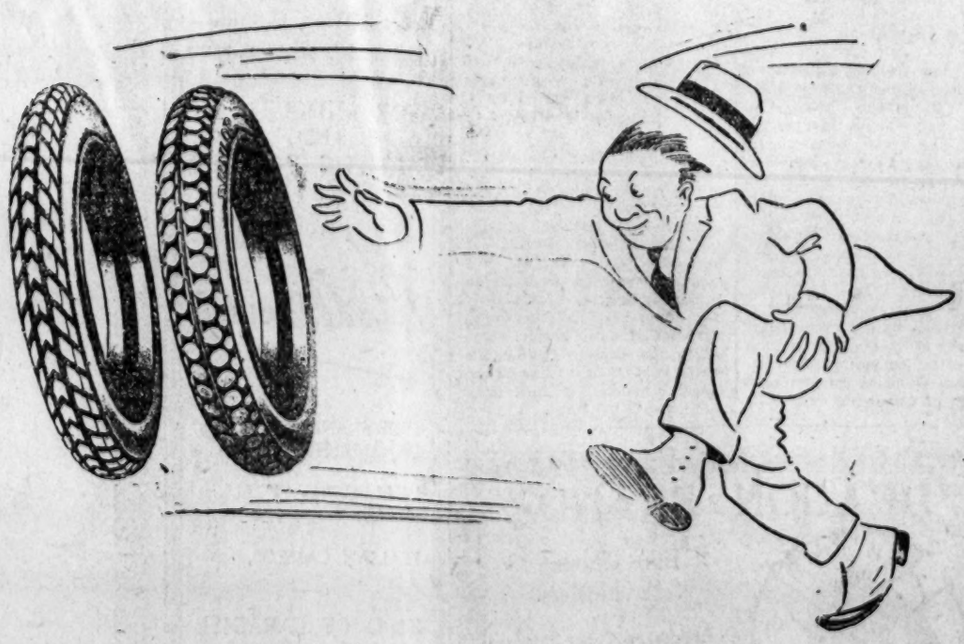

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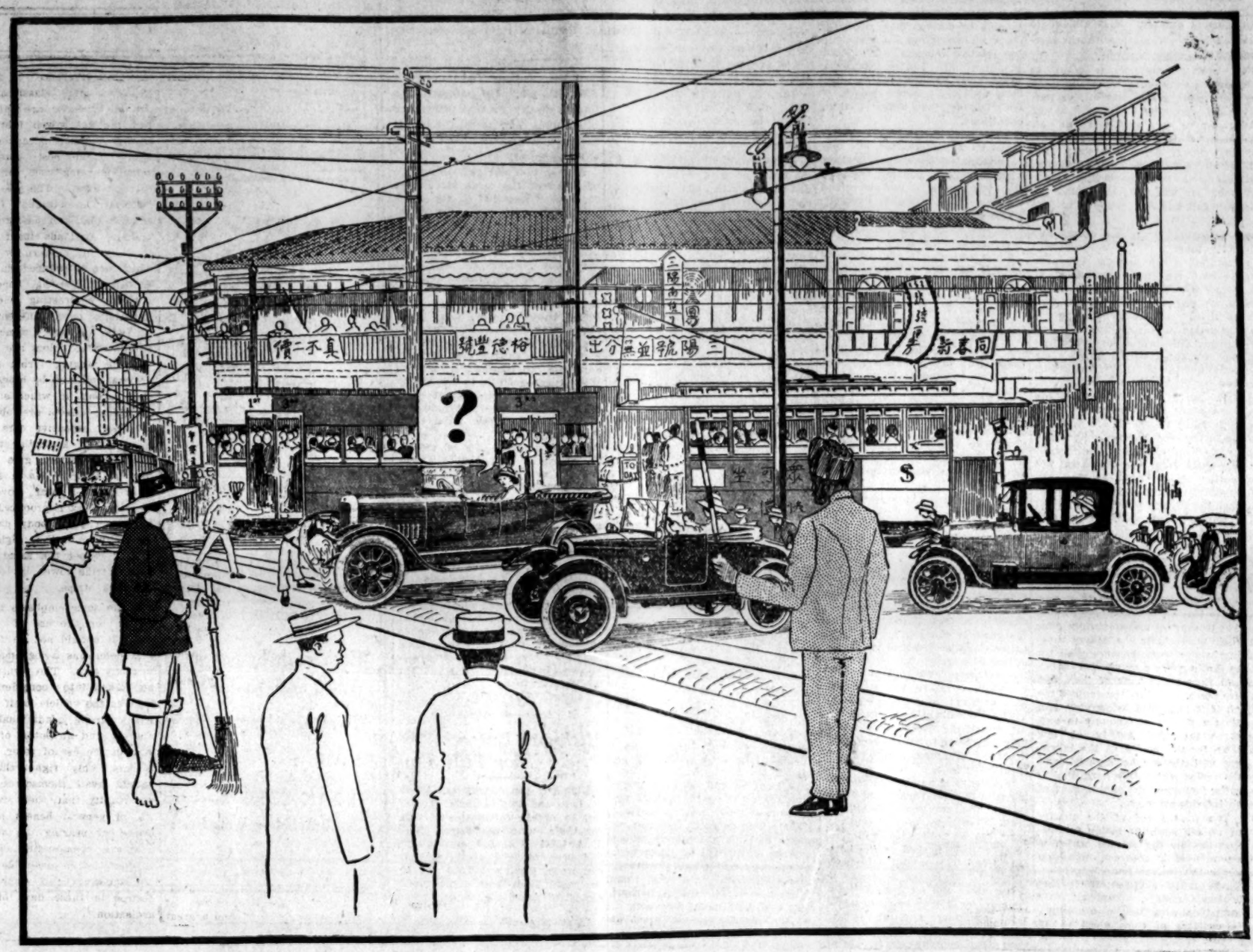

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This advertisement is issued by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (NORTH CHINA) LTD.

Grease And Oil

Correct Lubrication Needed To Assure Long Life For Motor Car

Maximum efficiency and life can be had from an automobile only if the correct lubricants are used at the right time and in ample quantity. So much depends on lubrication that every owner ought to make a special study of the subject. Repair bills can be reduced, many avoided altogether, better fuel economy may be had, less trouble on the road, fewer accidents, and in general better and cheaper motoring, if only lubrication is properly attended to.

Engine lubrication seems to be the most important matter with most owners, but the rest of the car parts have to move, but simply because the damage from neglect or oversight may not be sudden and expensive, owners pay little attention to these parts. There are many parts which run at engine speed which ought to be attended to every day, just as you fill the crank-case. The basic law of lubrication should be this: Lubricate according to the speed and load. The heavier the load on a part the more careful one should be that a film of lubricant is constantly maintained. The faster a part runs, the hotter it gets, therefore the more closely lubrication should be watched. Some parts get hot merely because they operate fast, as for example, a transmission bearing; others because they move fast and are heated from an outside source, as a piston which takes the heat of explosion.

The owner should acquaint himself with lubricant values, he should know where to use oil of different grades, where to use grease and where it will not do. The owner should know the particular lubricants best suited for the different units on his car, and he will not learn this in conversation with a garageman who has but one brand of lubricants to sell.

The motorist knows that if he does not fill his crankcase regularly, the bearings burn, the cylinders become scored and pistons stick. Dirty oil in the engine is like dirty food to a man. It is injurious. In an engine however dirty oil means worn oil—oil used for too long a period.

Engine accessories cannot run forever without attention. A bearing on the ignition unit, the armature bearings of the lighting generator and starting motor, must be oiled as specified by the maker. Once every week would not be too often. Notice how a locomotive engineer when not at the throttle is usually seen with a long-spout oil can.

If an owner is not familiar with the actual parts that ought to be lubricated how, when and the sort of lubricant to use because the instruction book is not clear on these points he should go to the service station and have someone point out exactly where he should lubricate.

It is realized that the modern car is not designed so that every lubricating point can be reached easily, but this is no excuse for neglecting the parts. One must remove the floorboards to pack universal joints, to grease clutch bearings and to re-fill grease cups that might be installed in these underneath parts. A universal joint runs at engine speed and should never be allowed to run half packed.

Think of such a vital part as a steering knuckle pin constantly rubbing, and so often neglected by the owner? Steering knuckle pins ought to receive lubricant daily. Oil cups are often supplied though high pressure grease lubrication is frequently used. The work should be done every day. The best grease is none too good. Cheap grease loses its lubricating qualities in a short time; it hardens like soap.

Transmissions should be oiled, never greased. Use a gear oil that sticks to the gears. Transmission oil loses its "life" therefore the case should be flushed and replenished at least once every six months. The rear axle is treated like the transmission.

Wheel bearings may not require repacking with graphite or grease more than twice a year, but many owners allow these to go unattended for a year or more. The writer knows one owner whose wheel bearings were not attended to in 3 years and were clicking the click of broken bearings. The owner wanted to know why the bearings were broken.

High pressure grease lubrication is being used on a great number of cars for such parts as spring shackle bolts. It is excellent for this purpose and far better than the hand turned grease cup. In some places where grease is not the desired lubricant, and where oil is used, automatic oil cups ought to be used. These cups, filled once a month or so, feed the oil constantly. The old fashioned oil hole is practically gone, so is the cheap oil cup of small size with snap cover. They get covered with dirt and the oil hole becomes clogged quickly. It is difficult to force oil in place without forcing some dirt with it.

There may be as many as forty points of lubrication on a car, using grease and oil, or perhaps graphite. Every owner ought to have available at all times a lubrication chart showing clearly every important part of the car. The more often you attend to these parts the longer your car will last, the easier it will run and the cheaper will be your motoring.

Important (..he use of the correct lubric.. is, the average motorist ..st depend in large measure of the assurances of responsible refiners for the choice of his oil. He has neither the facilities for determining the chemical characteristics of the viscous fluid which he pours into the crankcase of his motor. He reads of "paraffin" acid-treated oils, and of filtered or spindle oils, and he is informed that the former are injurious in the long run; but he doesn't know whether he is expected to employ his sight or his sense of smell to distinguish the good from the bad. In the matter of lubricants he may not even fall back on the old formula that the highest priced is the best.

But as a start toward protecting himself and his motor from the damage resulting from the use of inefficient lubricants, he should apply to the manufacturer of his car for the brand and grade best suited for its use, and then purchase this oil in sealed containers. The leading oil manufacturers offer their products in containers ranging in size from the one-gallon tin to the iron drum or wooden barrel, and they stand back of them and are ready to refund or replace the oil if it is proved below standard. It is a matter of economy to purchase the year's supply at one time, for uniformity of the lubricant will thereby be assured, and the motor will not be permitted to suffer from sporadic applications of an inferior grade.

The final proof of the quality of an oil used for motor lubrication lies in the service which it renders. If it does not stand up under the terrific temperatures to which it is subjected; if it carbonises unduly, "crack," or emulsifies with the water which (especially in cold weather) is present in the crankcase, it is not suited for the motor and its use should be discontinued.

No accurate conception of the immense damage which in the aggregate results from the use of poor oil is entertained by the layman, who often requires a visible or audible reminder that something is wrong before he applies remedial measures. If his motor runs dry of lubricant his attention may be forcibly attracted by the knocking of ruined bearings. But he may disregard altogether the slow but equally ruinous wear taking place in the bearings, cylinder walls, pistons, and other moving parts if his lubricant does not lubricate well.

Experts in both the manufacturing and the service ends of the automobile industry estimate that half of the annual repair work is necessitated by faulty lubrication. Assuming $150 to be a fair estimate of the cost of the annual repair to each car, and in round numbers allowing 7,600,000 as the number of cars in use, we have the appalling (but conservative) total of $570,000,000 which is wasted every year because owners do not pay proper attention to the lubrication of their cars. Under such conditions the operation of an automobile is indeed a luxury.

Assuming further that the average owner uses 15 gallons of oil a year and pays at present prices 85 cents a gallon for it, the total expenditure per annum for lubricating 7,600,000 cars is $204,000,000. Not more than 75 percent of the oil fulfils its useful destiny, the remaining 25 percent being wasted through leaky crankcases, piston rings, etc. Thus another $51,000,000 must be added to the debit side of the nation's motor ledger. In short the sum of $621,000,000 is thrown away annually because the average motorist pays too little attention to the lubrication of his car.

The above figures should bring home the necessity for employing the right kind of lubricant, and a brief analysis of the conditions met with in the operation of a gasoline motor should emphasise the point. In other machinery the chief function of a lubricating oil is to prevent the moving parts from bearing directly on one another. In an internal combustion motor, however, the oil must lubricate, dissipate the heat of ordinary friction, and withstand the high combustion temperatures as well. If the oil does not retain its body under these difficult conditions of service it is not of a chemical makeup suited for gasoline engine use. In every type of lubricating system a certain amount of oil is thrown upon the cylinder walls in the form of a fine spray where it is decomposed by the great heat and precipitated in the form of a black sediment. If the best oil is not used this decomposition is rapid and the consumption of oil is increased. At the same time, low efficiency is derived from a given amount of oil. Even the highest grade of oil is subject to this cracking process, but the user is able to derive some advantage from sedimentation by measuring the relative deposits of different grades of oil. The comparison is made after various brands have been used for a given length of time under the same working conditions.

The emulsification test is another guide by which incorrect oils may be eliminated from consideration. This consists of pouring fresh oil and water into a container and shaking the mixture violently. Those oils which separate quickly from the water when the mixture is at rest are practically free of sulpho compounds and are most suitable for use. This test has its counterpart in the crankcase when the water vapor, which is one of the products of combustion, is forced past the piston rings and condenses in the oil base. All oils will emulsify under these conditions, but the quantity of the emulsion is dependent upon the original quality of the oil and its durability. The emulsion varies in character from a barely perceptible thickening of the oil to a clabber-like mass which may become so thick a jelly that it seriously interferes with the circulation of the lubricant.

Water is not the only destructive medium that is introduced into the crankcase to reduce the efficiency of the oil. Where the fuel mixture is too rich or where the pistons and rings do not fit snugly raw gasoline will be forced into the crankcase. Sometimes this occurs at such a rapid rate that instead of showing a gradual diminution in the quantity of oil in the base the gauge quantity remains stationary or even indicates an increase in the volume of this supposed lubricant. Unwary motorists are thus deceived into believing that their oil consumption is practically nil, and if the deception lasts too long may come to an awakening to the tune of scored cylinders and ruined bearings.

In order that no chances may be taken in this vital matter of lubrication the crankcase should be drained entirely of its contents every 500 to 1,000 miles, and then be thoroughly flushed with kerosene before it is refilled with fresh lubricant. It is not necessary to throw away the oil drained from the case, for it may be poured into a tall container and allowed to separate from the water and sediment that contaminate it. After the impurities have settled the good oil floating above the emulsion may be poured off, mixed half in half with fresh oil, and used again for brake linkages and small parts.

Manufacturers who require large quantities of lubricant find it profitable to build small finishing plants and purify the used oil more thoroughly than can be done by this simple separation process. The method employed usually involves violent agitation of the oil with hot water or steam for a period of about thirty minutes. The agitation causes separation of the sediment and oxydised oil from the good oil remaining, which, after twenty-four hours, is drawn off. To accelerate emulsification and effect a cleaner separation of the sediment, a small quantity of alkali is usually added to the oil in the first agitation, and after the blown oil has been decanted it is agitated again to remove the free alkali. A third step consists of removing the moisture which always adheres to oil after it has been mixed with water. This may be done by blowing with air in an open tank. Before this is accomplished, however, the oil is submitted to a flash test, and if it is determined that the flash point is more than 100° lower than that of fresh oil, it is distilled to drive off the dissolved gasoline or other light products and restore the oil to its original flash and viscosity.

Garages also find it profitable to refine the used oils which comes to them in enormous quantities as cars are brought in for attention. As a rule they do not employ the more expensive refining process, but use a contrivance which does the separation by centrifugal force, and by final filtration.

U. S. Officials Urge Higher Tax For Motor Cars

The American Association of State Highway Officials at their annual meeting at Omaha went on record in favor of higher taxes on motor vehicles.

It was resolved that the association "urge upon all states the fairness and the necessity of collecting an adequate portion of the cost of highway programs from the users of motor vehicles. This fair share is not only the cost of maintenance of modern highways, but includes also a fair proportion of the cost of new construction, because much of this latter cost is due to the necessity of adequately providing for motor traffic.

Old Machine Still Running

San Francisco—An ancient, disfigured, but still powerful little car rolled into the Howard Automobile Company's headquarters recently and George P. and Garry H. Brome, who hail from Los Angeles, stepped out of a model 32 Buick roadster of the vintage of 1910.

The old Buick wasn't much to look at from the standpoint of beauty, but so far as power and 'pep' are concerned, the Bromes say that their car wouldn't take a back seat for any automobile of the modern type with its streamlines, up-to-date finish and mechanical and electrical equipment. As Brome said, patting the dented radiator: "This old bus isn't much for looks, but, oh boy, how she can travel."

Well over the 300,000-mile mark and still going strong, sums up the valiant work of the motor underneath the hood of this old 'Red Bird' model Buick. And the intrepid travelers feel that the car will be running just as well at the end of another quarter of a million miles as it does today, judging from its behavior under all sorts of adverse road conditions.

These fellows should know what they're talking about, because they are headed for North Dakota, having left Los Angeles en route for the Middle West via Portland, Or., Boise, Ida., and the Yellowstone Park, and thence eastward through Utah, Colorado and other intervening states.

This trip will add at least another 4000 to 5000 miles to the traveling record of this Buick. Some idea of the power that the motor has can be gleaned from the statement made by George Brome that all of the grades on the Coast route between San Francisco and Los Angeles were easily negotiated in high gear.

No modern equipment of any kind has been added to this old car. The original Prestolite lamps are still doing duty, while cranking by hand starts the motor. The Brome boys are making this transcontinental trip as economically as possible, as they are carrying all of their camping and cooking paraphernalia right on the rear of the car in a specially built-on body.

Their journey over the various ranges of high mountains which must be scaled will be taken with the utmost confidence as the Southern Californians state that their Buick is so accustomed to climbing steep grades as many thousands of the 300,000 miles already reeled off by the faithful car have been through the high Sierra regions that no grade can possibly stump the little car.

R. F. Thompson, manager of the Howard Automobile Company, as he gazed at the car as it stood in the service department, remarked: "That certainly is the best evidence of the dependability and sturdiness of Buick construction."

Italy Has More Autos Than Rail Mileage

Exclusive of its recently annexed territories, Italy possesses 21,000 kilometers of public automobile lines subsidized by the Government, as compared to 15,000 kilometers of railways. Of these lines, according to a report received by the Auto Division of the Department of Commerce, 525 are connected with private routes operating without a government subsidy, but under state control. Since the armistice 200 new concessions have been granted, these new routes covering 5,000 kilometers.

The TRUSTY TRIUMPH

Anywhere at any time, the "Trusty Triumph" will bring you back with a feeling that no other machine could give so much satisfaction.
The first four-valve "single" to do over 76 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class, was the recently introduced 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine.
Speed, power, and wonderful flexibility are exemplified in this new Model.

Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free.

Works: Coventry, England.

AGENTS:—
Alex. Ross & Co., Ltd.,
4 Des Voeux Road C.,
Hongkong.

EXPERTS CHECK PARTS OF CARS

More than 500 men are employed in the Cadillac factory in constantly checking up to detect the slightest violation of Cadillac's rigid manufacturing rules.

More than a month ago a Cadillac engineer was given a difficult job. He assembled a huge quantity of blue prints and other data, and pitched into his task, under the directions of the chief engineer.

He has just emerged with proof of some of the most astounding facts ever recorded in the automobile industry. He discovered that in the manufacture of the Cadillac automobile there are 22,781 limits of precision varying from 1-10,000 to 1-1,000 of an inch, and a grand total of 37,000 limits of 2-1,000 of an inch or less.

To those who do not grasp the meaning of a limit of precision, let it be explained in this way: A Cadillac craftsman is supposed to machine a certain vital part until it is so nearly accurate that there is not more than three-tenths of a thousandth of an inch variation from absolute accuracy.

To get a better idea of what a Cadillac limit of precision means, take an ordinary sheet of paper, or a fine hair. Then try to imagine a measurement from one-tenth to one-thirtieth of that minute dimension, and you arrive somewhere near the fineness which is used on every Cadillac part of any real importance.

Thousands of operations in building the Cadillac are maintained with greater fineness than is exercised even in watchmaking. Then there are the famous Johansson gauages, the most nearly accurate instruments known, in constant use at the Cadillac factory.

Michigan Enforces New Title Law

Michigan car owners are liable to fines and imprisonment if they fail to obtain certificates of title for their machines before July 1. A total of 341,000 applications had been received at the end of last week, leaving 170,000 yet to be heard from before the law's period of grace expires.

MORE GOODYEAR TIRES ARE HERE

They are here now. Better tires, with many improvements in their construction.

Made—every one of them—under the most exacting and perfect manufacturing conditions possible.

Each full of abundant resiliency—each with an *extra tough wearing surface secured* through the GOODYEAR ideal *tread* construction.

Each *cured* by the careful GOODYEAR System—according to its specjal requirements through contact with live moist steam.

Each made by painstaking workers and each inspected many times by skilled experts, during the course of its construction.

They give longer mileage---more riding comfort.

GOODYEAR DEALERS.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC
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HUDFORD MOTORS.
602/3 Thibet Road.
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CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
THE SEAL OF SERVICE

HIRE SERVICE

WEI-HAI-WEI ROAD
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Call Central 3809
and the nearest of these depots will attend to your requirements

Our Fuel Problem

New Manifolds With Present Fuel A Fair Combination—New Or Doctored Fuel Necessary In Re-Designed Engines

BY H. A. TARANTOUS

All agree that the present-day automobile engine and the existing fuels are not as happily mated as they might be. The fuel is heavy and difficult to vaporise, and it leaves quite a residue of carbon in the cylinders. Moreover, it is wasteful because many of the constituent parts pass out of the engine in a state of incomplete combustion. Because the fuel is heavy and difficult to handle in the carbureter, engineers have had recourse to numerous heating devices which render it more volatile or assist in its division into finer particles after leaving the carbureter. These hot spots, heated areas, or entirely heated intakes, as the case may be, succeed very well in accomplishing desired results under certain specific conditions of speed and load, but the majority still fall far short of perfection for all kinds of work. In fact, we are told by one of the industry's most forward looking scientists that we shall never have carbon-free, economical and fully efficient engines unless we abandon the course now pursued.

This scientist, who has conducted numerous experiments with different fuels and has watched them burn inside the cylinders, tells us that the fuel we now use must be changed chemically so that after vaporisation in the carburetor it will enter the cylinder and there burn without the extremely high pressures that cause knocking and the other common ailments. The addition of the coal-tar product aniline oil to ordinary gasoline is said to change the structure of the fuel so that it burns with the desired freedom from knocking, carbon and waste. Aniline oil is a little too expensive right now to be used by motorists generally, but either this subetance can be produced in commercial quantities at a low price or another chemical will be found to give the desired results.

In order to comprehend exactly what takes place in a cylinder the reader should have a clear conception of the structure of the fuel he is using. Gasoline is composed of a number of hydro-carbons having different specific gravities and graduated burning temperatures. When the spark occurs in the cylinder that constituent of gasoline which has the lowest firing point will burn first, the next heavier constituent will ignite next, and so on down to the heaviest portion of the fuel. In other words, the "explosion" in the cylinder consists of a series of burnings, each one starting and stopping at a certain temperature, but all occurring in a very small fraction of a second.

But while this series of combustions is taking place, the heavier hydro-carbons may, under certain conditions of heat and pressure, decompose or crack and change the nature of the fuel altogether. The result may be a terrific explosion which we identify as a spark knock. The spark really has nothing to do with it. When an engine runs without water it knocks because the heat within the cylinder is so great as to bring about this decomposition of the fuel. When the cylinders are carbonised the carbon acting as a heat insulator causes higher temperatures and higher pressures and produces the same unwelcome knock. Likwise when the spark knocks on a grade it is simply the result of fuel mixture decomposition due to the higher pressure existing in the cylinder on the pull. When the spark is retarded the explosion occurs at a lower pressure and hence the knock may disappear. It does not always do so, however.

The bearing that ignition may have on complete fuel combustion does not seem to have been given due consideration by the experimenters. But certain manufacturers of ignition apparatus are working on a theory that, which if proved sound, may relieve us of the necessity for adopting new fuels or changing the present one. Their theory is that if the spark is sufficiently hot to ignite the heaviest portion of the fuel at the outset it will overcome much of the trouble; and their application of this theory has been to build a special apparatus that produces a spark value two or three times greater than that of existing ignition is employed in the experimental device, but it is double ignition with quadrupal effectiveness. That is to say, the spark value at each plug is about twice as great as in the present ignition system. So far the results with the new apparatus have been extremely satisfactory, and the manufacturer feels certain that he has made a long step in advance. If for no other reason than engine cleanliness or better economy he believes that double ignition with very high current values at the plugs will in time supercede the conventional single ignition systems.

Whether or no better ignition is the immediate solution to the fuel problem, we may one day come to the end of our supply of petroleum and be forced to find a substitute for gasoline. Geologists, prophesying on the basis of visible supply and the present and increasing demand, inform us that this day will come in a short twenty years. When we do adopt another fuel we must make certain engine changes to accommodate it (perhaps increase the compression ratio among other things) and unless the new fuel standard is maintained for a reasonable length of time motorists will find themselves handicapped by ownership of obsolete engines. So when the change comes we must be sure to adopt a fuel that will be with us long enough to wear out the cars manufactured in the same period.

For the present, however, we must accept with appreciation the efforts which engineers have made toward volatising and vaporising the fragrant gasoline. One fault of all heating devices is that they heat the air in the mixture to such a degree as to lower the volumetric efficiency of the engine. But the designers have done the best thing possible under the circumstances and the manifolds themselves are of better design than former ly because the inertia of the fuel mixture is taken into consideration, sharp bends are omitted and the gas speed kept as high as possible.

The application of exhaust gas heat to certain areas of the intake seems to be the most popular method of assisting vaporising of heavy fuel. In some of the designs the heated portion is simply a spot called a hot spot, in others two or more such "spots" are used. The idea back of these is that the fuel particles striking the heated surface will become vaporised and get into the fast moving gas stream. Others believe that the spot unless properly placed will not vaporise the particles and keep them so, so they have devised long heated areas extending up to the cylinder passages. It is easy to see that the greater the heated surface the greater the chance of keeping the fuel in a gaseous state, hence we see many constructions in which the gas passes from the carbureter into internal passages which are always hot on all sides. There are many clever modifications of the original hot spot idea, all of them designed to prevent liquid fuel from entering the combustion chambers.

The use of exhaust gas for heating is used much more than hot water, though the effectiveness of the latter is not to be questioned in certain engines.

It is quite possible to get too much heat to the fuel and air and unless the driver has some control over the air or the heating chamber a serious drop in power and loss of performance will result.

Old Car Makes Cross U. S. Trip

San Francisco, on account of a remarkably sturdy version of the highways was released to the Chandler-Cleveland Motor Car company the other day when Lieutenant J. J. Dunn and wife rolled in from San Antonio, Tex., in a Chandler roadster that was just rounding out a little more than 60,000 miles of travel.

Dunn and his wife were ten days on the trip, enjoying the sights of the country as they came leisurely along the highways and across the desert in a car that was new in 1917 and had gone 25,000 miles when the lieutenant purchased it.

Disregarding the admonition to drain the crankcase every 1,000 miles, Dunn came into San Francisco with the same oil that he had been using for the last 2,500 miles, only adding a little as the gauge indicated. His average gasoline consumption on the trip, including plowing through the desert sands, was fourteen miles to the gallon.

"It hardly seems possible that such an old 'boat' as mine would show the stamina that it does," remarked Lieutenant Dunn when he drove up to the local Chandler agency to relate the experiences of the trip. "I thought the car would be good for a little time when I bought it in San Antonio, knowing that it had already seen a good life of 35,000 miles, but much to my surprise it continued to hold up like a true warrior.

"When I decided to come to San Francisco Mrs. Dunn and myself thought we would try it by machine, and the behavior of the car all the way along was as good as though it had only been comfortably broken in. We have been 30,000 miles in it since we bought the car and from the manner in which it works it is good for another few years' travel.

"It certainly speaks well for Chandler construction when a car will be the consistent and persistent performer that this one is and still an economical one to maintain. Its gas and oil consumption are about the same as many new cars I have driven, indicating a minimum of wear in the pistons and cylinders."

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA

With the adoption of its constitution, election of officers and the opening of national headquarters in Washington, D. C., the new National Motorists' Association is now functioning.

Many clubs and state organisations will continue their affiliation with national associations in which they have already paid their dues for 1922. When these memberships expire they will center their national activities in the National Motorists' Association. The new body was formed by delegates representing twenty-one states and more than 500,000 organised motorists.

The intensive campagin now under way will be handled by President Walter D. Meals of Cleveland, Vice President Richard H. Lee of Chicago, Secretary Fred H. Caley of Cleveland, Treasurer H. M. Lucius of Baltimore, Md., and the following members of the executive committee: J. H. Kennerdell of Pennsylvania, Henry Paulman of Illinois, M. E. Noblet of Indiana, George E. McIninch of Missouri and Alex Johnson of Kentucky, F. E. Erstman of Illinois is assistant secretary.

The platform calls for a survey of the highway systems of the country with a view of creating nation-wide traffic lines and lateral feeder lines; a survey of traffic conditions in the larger cities and the more uniform regulations of same; an investigation of road building under the direction of competent engineers; a systematic elimination of grade crossings. Demand is also made for more stringent enforcement of automobile theft laws.

The continued advance in the price of gasoline in the face of the fact that government reports show the greatest reserve supply of gasoline in the history of the world is condemned and federal investigation is urged. All motorists are asked to call the attention of their senators and representatives in Congress to the situation, with a demand for action at once.

Local departments will be established at once in all parts of the country, along with touring bureaus and emergency repair service. This service will be worked out through the interchange of service between affiliated clubs.

A greater educational campaign through the public schools to teach safety will be started in an effort to reduce street accidents, especially to children.

The officers of the N. M. A., in addition to those mentioned above, are: Second vice president, H. M. Hagerman, Kansas City, Mo.; third vice president, C. H. Verschoyle, Dallas, Tex.; fourth vice president, Eugene Stuart, Louisville; fifth vice president, J. Burton Weeks, Philadelphia.

A campaign is already under way to get a million members in a year. A contest board for auto races also will be named within the next few days by President Meals.

While the Automobile Club of Western Washington still remains a unit of the American Automobile Association, it has long recognised the necessity of a national organisation extending closer service to the motorist laymen.

Output Doubles

Detroit, Mich.—Before the first six months of 1922 had come to a close the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company had built and sold 50 percent more cars than it produced during the entire calendar year of 1921. Comparing the first six months of 1922 with the same period of 1921, the increase is approximately 226 percent according to the figures issued by factory officials.

"When we reflect that we were well up among the leaders of the industry during the early part of 1921, this record is particularly significant," said Harry M. Jewett, president of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company in discussing the figures. "In this highly competitive selling season it seems to us that this tremendous increase in our business means that the public recognises that Paige and Jewett automobiles are outstanding values.

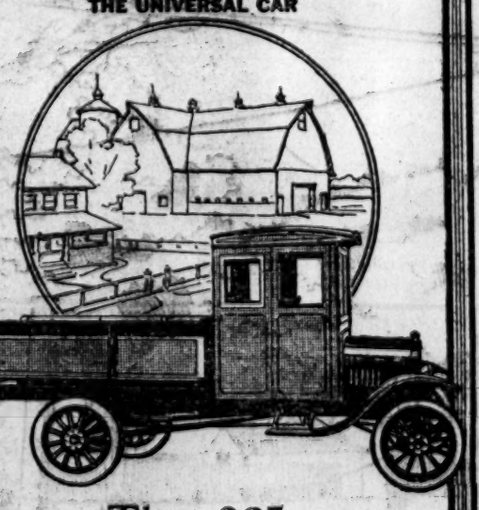
"We did not carry a bit of high-priced inventory into the current year. We took all our losses last year, reduced everything to current replacement prices and entered the new year on a rock-bottom basis. Then we planned our production with utmost efficiency on a volume basis and were able to offer a really improved product at greatly reduced prices. Thus we were able to offer the public what it wanted and needed at a price it recognised as reasonable."

New Plan To Halt Motor Car Thefts

As an attempt to curb automobile thieving, a bill is being discussed in the Legislature in Washington, providing for a uniform identification of motor vehicles in the United States by a permanent mark, and the recording of all transfers and mortgages of motor vehicles.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR



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Economical Haulage

Do you realize that the Ford One Ton Truck at Tls. 965 is not only the most wonderful truck value ever offered but the most economical means of solving your haulage and delivery problems, whether you are a farmer, merchant or manufacturer?

Let us give you all the facts.

Inspect our special roadster and enclosed bodies built on the sturdy Ford Chassis.

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BUICK

FOUR

A new shipment of Shanghai's most popular car has just arrived. Most of them were ordered in advance.

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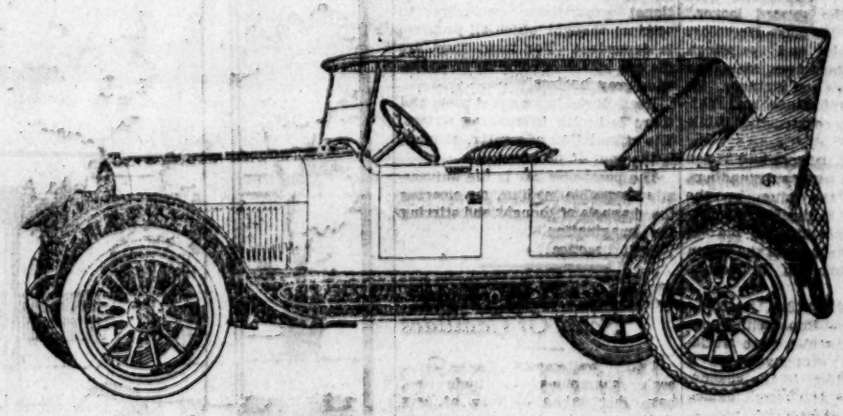

THE BUICK FOUR

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The Inspiration Of The Steering Wheel

How The Motor Car Contributes To The Progress Of The Human Race By Creating An Atmosphere Of Relaxation

BY JOHN JAMES

Charles M. Schwab recently said that when his secretary presented him with a list of his assets and liabilities—he didn't give the amounts—he found included in the column of assets his big country estate. The only benefit he got out of those broad acres, he told the secretary, was the pleasure of paying the taxes and knowing that he had enough money to pay them with. And thereupon he ordered the estate placed upon the list of his liabilities.

Mr. Schwab is something of a humorist. And he knows how to play. He shows it in every speech he makes, and he shows it "off stage." He has done so more than once. And no one has a better right than himself to joke about his suburban home.

Is a country estate an asset or a liability?

What must a thing be to be practical?

These are strenuous days. Money is certainly needed for productive purposes. Oodles of it. What's practical is now if ever a vital economic problem.

The question strikes at the very root of the automobile business. Is the passenger car practical?

In common talk, in legislation and even in financing, the world has not yet entirely out-grown the practice of speaking of the passenger vehicle as a pleasure car.

Is it practical?

Whether the country estate is practical or not, it certainly is popular. Witness the development of those combinations of bigness and beauty around Detroit in the Bloomfield Hills, Grosse Pointe and Grosse Ile. Look at the splendid estates within a sixty-mile radius of New York City—on Long Island, about White Plains and up in Connecticut. Are they practical?

Few of these estates declare cash dividends. Most of them are maintained at big expense. Are they all liabilities?

And how about our golf clubs, our yacht clubs, our mountain-climbing expeditions and ten-mile tramps to shoot a prairie chicken or see a beautiful sunset?

What is that particular quality in human nature that impels even those with modest incomes to use a large part of a year's savings in taking their families for a cross-country drive with such transportation as they can afford? Are trips to the mountains, excursions on the Great Lakes and down Long Island Sound practical only for lungers, nerve-pros cases and others who are physically unfit?

There are cheaper methods of raising animals—human or otherwise—than on country estates. Millions of the human sort are raised to maturity in tenements and slums. Thousands of them, with visions no broader than the streets they traverse and the quarters they inhabit, become dumb machines.

But the qualities that differentiate men from other animals lie in the realm of the intellect and the emotions. Man is the only animal that can laugh. The Greek word for man is "the upward looker." He has vision. He plays. He enjoys beauty in music and paintings, crystals and landscapes, stars and spectra, rainbows and statuary. He has ideals, inspirations and purposes, and does constructive thinking.

Many men of purpose and vision have come from lowly surroundings, but certainly the slum or the tenement is not in itself an inspiration. The lives of most of the big doers reveal the source of the vision that spurred them on to accomplishment.

Carnegie credited his start to books. Theodore Roosevelt, whose vision and sympathies were world-wide, traveled extensively as a mere boy and stood in the shadow of the pyramids at twelve. James Oliver, who invented the plow—and developed the industry to produce it—that saves millions of dollars annually to farmers all over the continent, crossed the ocean and saw much of the United States intimately during his childhood.

The stall fed ox produces nothing but beef. Reduction of human existence to the primitive provision of food, clothing and shelter produces only mechanical results.

Every big accomplishment, every step of progress, is the result of inspiration. Brains that produce big, constructive ideas are well nourished, both with ideas and with emotions of enthusiasm, energy and perseverance.

And for the most part the big idea is born in the subjective mind in moments of relaxation or recreation, while the objective mind is lightly occupied and the hand is toying with niblick or brassie or fishing rod or the steering wheel.

Out from our industrial centers at the close of each day, thousands of passenger cars of every description carry the workers in the shortest possible time to an entirely changed environment. Many of the riders go to points quite inaccessible by electric railway. Even those living near these car lines find this means of transportation entirely inadequate and certainly unfitted for the recreation of tired brains and bodies.

If the eyes are the windows of the soul, then is the passenger car the artist that provides the changing and restful scenery for the soul to gaze upon.

Get a picture of the numbers crowding almost any car line at the rush hour—all that the line can carry. Get another picture of the thousands who reach their homes by automobile, under pleasing traveling conditions and with a saving of an hour or better that would be spent in waiting for the already overburdened trolley service. From these pictures a fair idea may be gleaned of the total number of hours that are made available for rest and recreation.

A third of the passenger cars in the United States are owned by that third of the population that lives on farms. The passenger car has ended isolation for the producer of foodstuffs. Association with others, whether in the neighborhood or in the towns, gives him that breadth and vision that makes progress possible.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish.'

Literature, the drama, the concert, the country estate, the hunting trip and all of those agencies that make it possible for human beings to laugh, to play, to experience all those fine emotions that have been sung by poets, rung on the anvil, painted by artists and wrought into printing presses and threshing machines—these agencies are the food that gives the individual vision and inspiration.

And among them in our modern industrial life stands most assuredly the passenger car.

Windows were at one time generally a luxury. They were heavily taxed in France. A windowless house breeds disease and ultimate death. The more windows, the more sunlight, the greater the health; and among growing things, the faster the growth.

Passenger cars, by eliminating slow transportation, shorten the day's drudgery. They relieve congestion of population at industrial centers. They broaden the horizon and improve the environment of the city worker. They have ended the isolation of the farming population. They bring within the reach of the average individual inspirational experiences conducive to original thought which all progress is dependent. For many they are the one splash of color on an otherwise gray horizon.

Death lurks in stagnant pools and there is health in running waters. The stimulation of creative thought is the soul of progress.

The passenger car is the universally accessible medium for clearing the channels of thought and stirring the imagination.

Is it practical?

Dempsey And Jolson Fond Of Cadillacs

Two well-known Americans, each champions in their line, have just taken delivery of new Cadillac motor cars. A special de luxe phaeton was delivered to Jack Dempsey and a suburban to Al Jolson. Both are repeaters, as they have previously owned Cadillacs. This makes Dempsey's second model 61, as he purchased a suburban six months ago, which he left in Los Angeles when he went to Europe. The new phaeton is for his personal use and he will use it in all trips he makes throughout California. Al Jolson will spend his summer vacation touring his home State and will ship the car back East in the fall.

HUPP INCREASES FOREIGN SALES

Always noted for its particularly aggressive foreign sales policies, recent encouraging reports on the export situation find Hupmobile again in the vanguard of those American companies which have established a large outlet for their products overseas.

Within the last month announcements have been made of three important additions to the Hupp Motor Car Corporation's already powerful foreign organisation. Roger N. Lagow, of broad experience in the export field, has been made South American sales manager with headquarters at Buenos Aires, Argentina, taking in South and Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. Charles S. Turner has sailed for the Orient to handle Hupmobile sales in Asia and the Philippines. P. A. Pollius Ferwerda becomes assistant European sales manager with headquarters in Paris.

Among other important members of the company's foreign staff are Oscar H. Ressegiua European sales manager in Paris, with jurisdiction all over Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor; Guy G. Catlin, African sales manager, in Johannesburg; Clifford G. Poole of Sydney, sales manager for Australia, and Louis Van Doorne, manager of the Hupmobile parts branch in Antwerp.

"That even the present foreign demand for our automotive products fully warrants the strengthening of our export sales organisation to its highest degree of efficiency, we are convinced beyond a doubt," reports C. D. Hastings, president and general manager of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation.

"As Secretary Hoover pointed out so clearly in a recent interview, we cannot form a correct opinion of the volume of our freign trade unless we use a pre-war year for comparison.

"The amazing increase in our export trade during the war could never have taken place under normal conditions and it should not be taken too seriously in considering present situations.

"On the basis of a pre-war comparison Hoover tells us that the United States is now nearer normal in its foreign trade than the United Kingdom, France or Germany, our chief rivals.

"He goes so far as to state that even in times of great depression the trade of the United States is higher than its pre-war level.

"We ourselves have observed during the last few months a distinct revival in the foreign Hupmobile business, and we don't for a minute hold the extremely pessimistic view of the future foreign trade situation which is taken by many students of the question.

"For several years the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has enjoyed the reputation of doing a larger export business in percentage of its total volume of business than any other American automobile manufacturer, and we don't intend to lose that distinction if we can possibly help it."

V-Type Motor Was Developed By Cadillac Engineers

In addition to being one of the pioneer automobile companies of the world, the Cadillac Motor Car Company has the distinction of being the pioneer in the successful introduction and development of the V-type, high-speed, eight-cylinder engine, of electrical starting, lighting and ignition systems on automobiles, thermostatically controlled carburetors, and numerous other engineering achievements.

After years of intensive research the famous eight-cylinder engine was designed and built in 1914. This power plant was put to the severest test in service with the American expeditionary forces in the World War, and how it gained prestige in that service is now history.

Two years before this power unit was designed—in 1912—Cadillac was the first automobile to adopt an electric starting, lighting and ignition system as standard equipment. The public has demanded it ever since.

In addition, this company was the first to develop and inaugurate thermostatic control of engine temperatures, perfected in the present type 61 models.

Likewise the Cadillac Company was the first to produce a car in which all parts of a kind are like all other parts of the same kind. Three times the Cadillac Motor Car Company has won the famous Dewar trophy in England, due to a remarkable engineering progress.

The best bargains in used cars will only be found at

THE AUTO CASTLE

Shanghai's great used car mart—cars of every kind and size and all guaranteed as new

Liberty	5	Pass.	Touring (model 1921)
Hupmobile	5	,,	,, (run 4,300 miles)
Studebaker 4	5	,,	,, (latest model)
Studebaker 6	5	,,	,, (8 months old)
Chandler	5	,,	,, (dispatch model)
Chandler	7	,,	,, (model 1920)
Buick 6	5	,,	,, (model 1920)
Buick 4	5	,,	,, (new model)
Dodge	5	,,	,, (used 3 months)
Nash	5	,,	,, (model 1920)
Essex	5	,,	,, (model 1921)
de Dion	5	,,	,, (practically new)
Angus-Sanderson		,,	(slightly used)

LIMOUSINES

Studebaker 4	Limousine	(latest model)
Liberty	,,	(fine condition)
Dodge	,,	(just as new)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
Overland 90	,,	(special body)
de Dion	,,	(model 1921)

ROADSTERS

Buick 6	Roadster	(model 1921)
Calcott	,,	(A. I. shape)
Dodge	,,	(model 1920)
Scripps-Booth 4	,,	(big model)
Studebaker	Coupe	(just overhauled)
Hupmobile	,,	(fine condition)

THE AUTO CASTLE

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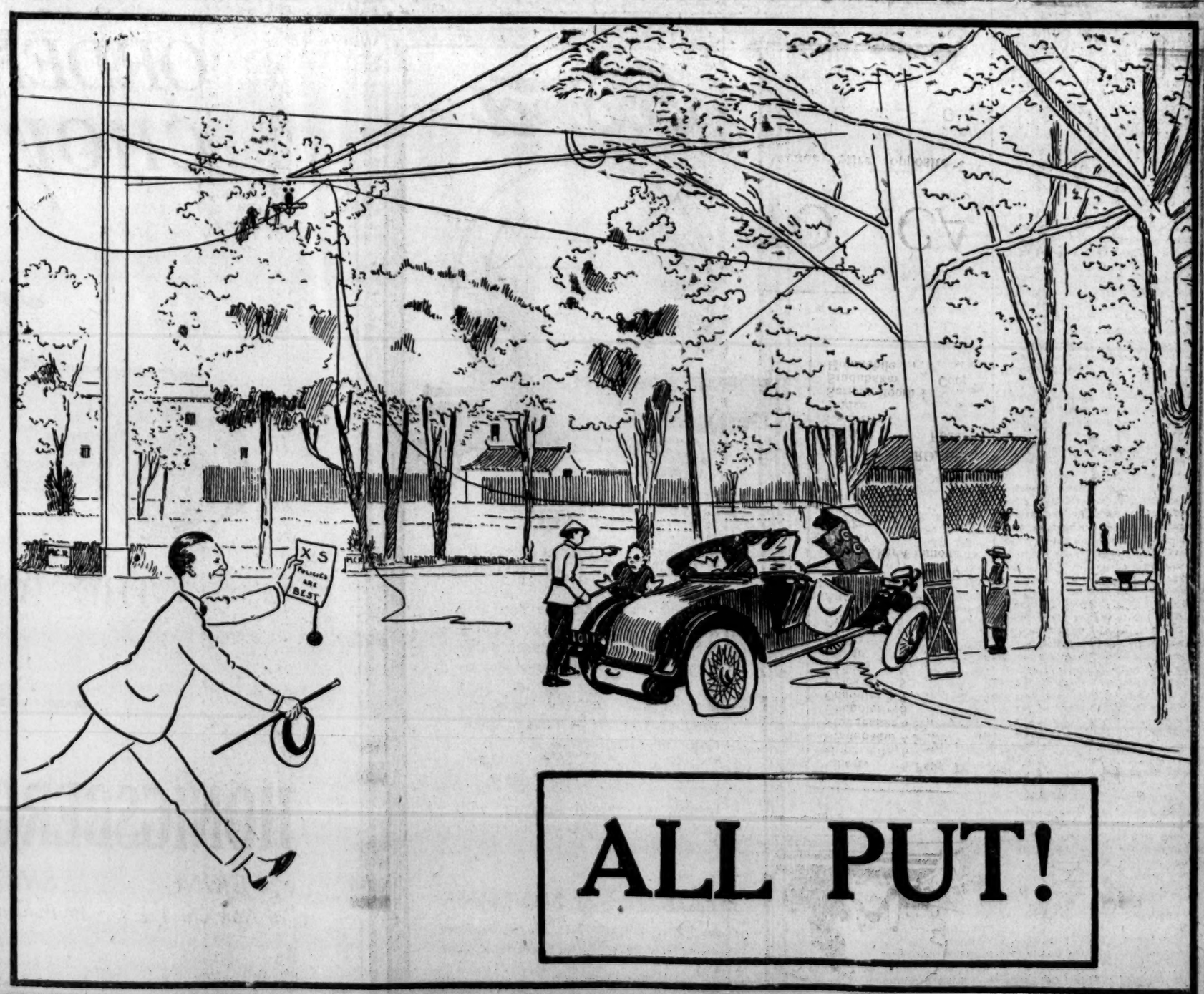

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China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1922

ROBERTS AND DAWSON GO TO MEN'S FINALS

Defeat Parbury And George 2-6, 9-7, 6-1, 6-3 At Country Club

PLAY FOR TITLE TUESDAY

To Meet Sheldon And Wade At Cricket Club At 4 o'Clock

After eight hard sets of tennis played on two consecutive days Rev. W. P. Roberts and Mr. V. S. Dawson won yesterday afternoon at the Country Club over the strong pair, Parbury and George to the finals for the 1922 Men's Doubles championship of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association. The final match will be played Tuesday commencing at 4 o'clock, on the court in front of the pavillion at the Cricket Club.

Yesterday's scores were 2-6, 9-7, 6-1 and 6-3. The play was practically identical to that of the four tied sets which were played between the same pairs on Friday, excepting perhaps that George was not standing the strain of the double day match as well as the other three. The player was put hard to it to stay with the opposition's play. Parbury undertook often to relieve him of a share of the balls but with play fast and scattered it merely resulted in a greater strain on himself with but little benefit resulting.

Dawson and Roberts played their usual steady team game. Roberts was always good. Dawson was slow in settling to the play as in Friday's sets. The pair lost the first set by the same score that was marked against them on the first day, 2-6. From the second set on however Dawson steadied down to stronger play, and with much better understanding and combination with Roberts took the second set after the first 14 games were divided off alternately, the score being 9-7. The third and fourth sets went to Roberts and Dawson 6-1 and 6-3. George was tiring visibly after the long second set, while Roberts and Dawson held up to their strong and steady attack. Parbury played his usual excellent game, but could not hold his side up for a win.

It was decided after yesterday's match that the final against Sheldon and Wade would be played off on Tuesday, and the Cricket Club was selected because of the greater facilities available there for championship finals.

The match Tuesday should draw a record crowd of tennis enthusiasts, not only because the men's doubles title is at stake, but because of the fact that two new pairs, each of absolutely different tennis style, who have defeated Shanghai's best, including the champions of two years standing Toussaint and Carnavarro, are to compete.

Sheldon and Wade, a newly combined couple have played most spectacular tennis throughout the tournament and they have been successful through dashing methods, which have brought their matches to a point of speed and daring seldom before seen here. Neither player is as yet accustomed to the other's play with the result that much individual brilliant effort is used, where, with perfect combination they might win easily. Their match against Toussaint and Carnavarro was a fine example of such individual effort.

Dawson and Roberts, on the other hand, play a steady, clever and well combined game. They may each care for their own portion of the court in Tuesday's final, and offset the smashing attack of the Sheldon-Wade pair still counting earned points for their own score sufficient to win. If past performances count for anything Tuesday's match should be an interesting study in local tennis; a smashing, dashing pair of individualists, unacquainted with each other's play, against a pair—clever steady, fairly well combined, and with a certain and effective attack of their own. The match should be as interesting, or more, than the spectacular semifinal, in which Sheldon and Wade dethroned the title holders on Friday.

Hornsby Breaks N. L. Home Run Record

St. Louis, July 19.—The modern National League record was surpassed today when Hornsby grabbed his twenty sixth home run of the season against Boston with one man on base. The best previous modern National League record was Cravath's, who made twenty-four homers in 1915.

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

THE RICKSHA COOLIE'S STORY

I'm a wretched little fellow,
And I'm always in hot water,
Yes! I know my skin is yellow.
And do things I didn't ought-er,
But if you give me half a chance
To cultivate ambition,
Perhaps, with Mister Lockhart's help,
I'll better my condition.

* * *

A little favor let me ask
To gain your good opinion,
Just listen to the daily task
Of this poor ricksha minion:
I run about from morn to night
And then from night till morning,
I'm chased by bobbies left and right,
Who hourly give me warning.

* * *

Perhaps I get a "fare" that seems
Of kindly disposition,
And as I run I have my dreams—
Ah me! The true condition—
He swears and gives me coppers five.
"With that," he says, "go buy sense"
For "littee more" I vainly strive—
The bobby takes my license.

* * *

Another "fare" maybe I spot
Who looks as though he might nod
And take me—for he looks so hot—
I find he is a "tight-wad;"
And contrary to guileless looks,
And manner that did get me,
His pocket's lined with big fish-hooks.
—I'm mad the blighter met me.

* * *

The sun may shine, the wind may blow,
But still I must be working,
The rain may fall, also the snow,
They must not find me shirking;
For I have got the rent to pay
Of rickshas that they lend me—
A little more, for rice, I pray
One of the gods to send me.

* * *

I pull you here, I pull you there,
But if *you* have a pull, sir,
Just give a thought to how we fare
And help us to the full, sir;
We haven't got the power to fight
'Gainst grievances unending—
The latest one we bring to light
Is
OUR TYRES WE PAY FOR MENDING.

MISS DIANE DE BRETT

I am Chu Chin Chow of China;
Of Shanghai, China.
No blood as fine as mine in China;
In Shanghai, China.
I am a merchant mandarin,
I have a purple pelanquin,
And a record strangely clean
In Shanghai, China.

Miss Diane de Brett listened to Chu Chin Chow sing this little song for about four years. As a matter of fact she gave him a little bit of help in it. She danced in the record breaking play; she sang in it; she understudied Miss Lily Brayton in it. Just fancy! Four years of it. Night after night, matinee after matinee, and all the time there was Chu Chin Chow telling full houses at His Majesty's that he was from Shanghai. Is there any wonder that suddenly Miss de Brett heard the still small voice of the East calling to her?

Let me introduce you to the lady. Many of you have seen her before in Shanghai when she came out some little time ago with one of Bandman's companies, but for the sake of those who didn't I'll re-introduce her. She is dark. She owes something to a French ancestry. She has a smile. But what struck me most about her was a voice of wonderful appeal, set well in a low register. When she told me she was here to make a living by teaching us how to talk and sing, I naturally asked her—having listened to her speak—whether she was a contralto "Oh, no," she said. "I'm a dramatic soprano." Having got so far, let me begin at the very beginning.

She was born. She lived quite a lot of her early life in South Africa. She went to England and started away at the early age of fourteen to conquer the mysteries of elocution. She advanced from one teacher to another until she found herself in the hands of Miss Rosina Filippi.

(Continued on Page 2)

SAUER LOSES IN COUNT OUT OF TIE FOR N.R.A. MEDAL

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Assn. the annual competition for The "N. R. A." Medal was fired off yesterday at 4 p.m.

The ranges were Bisley 200-500-600 yards with one sighter and seven scoring shots at each distance. There were 44 entries, 37 competed and 7 were absent. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, with a moderate gale blowing, the scores were good. L. J. Hughes made a possible at 200 yards. D. W. Kan of the Chinese Co. and W. E. Sauer of the American Co. were tied with 95 each, the former won in the count out. Following are the results:

Names	Yards 200	500	600	Total
D. W. Kan	32	33	30	95
W. E. Sauer	34	31	30	95*
J. S. Chen	30	32	32	94
R. I. Ito	32	31	31	94
H. Tobias	32	33	28	93
K. McKelvie	34	32	27	93
L. J. Hughes	35	31	27	93
C.E.M. Thomson	34	25	33	92
Geo. Lynch	33	28	31	92
W. T. Rose	32	32	28	92
C. Luthy	32	32	27	91
A. M. Collaco	33	31	26	90
H. Noisshiki	32	29	28	89
W.O. Lancaster	32	32	24	88
W. G. Smith	27	26	34	87
C. Reeves	33	31	23	87
C. Kajesan	29	31	26	86
F. E. Hodges	28	34	23	85
Y. C. Waung	28	25	30	83
C. G. Hoh	26	31	26	83
C. M. Sequeira	25	29	28	82
T. S. Parry	28	27	26	81
O. L. Ilbert	28	26	26	80
J. Macbeth	29	26	25	80
T. Fujii	30	28	21	79
M. Tsukasaki	27	27	23	77
H. J. Gardner	27	29	19	75
F. W. Selby	23	28	21	72
G. F. Archer	30	21	19	70
R. Joseph	29	28	13	70
G.H.G. Caulton	27	27	15	69
W. H. Taafe	28	27	4	59
L. M. Beytagh	absent			
C. Bedoni	do			
O. Erzinger	do			
Wm. Hu	do			
J. Resamen	do			
K. Tsunoda	do			
R. F. Wilner	do			

*Tie, lost in the count out.

The following competitors have not turned in the cards.

A. Aeschbach, H. W. Lambert, A. L. Mottu, F. Schaer and G. H. Willder.

MACHINE GUN CO. CRICKETERS BEAT PARSEES, 179-62

The Machine Gun Company, who had the afternoon off as regards serious cricket, played a friendly fixture against the Parsees, whom they defeated by over 100 runs.

The Parsees collapsed for a total of 62, J. H. Shroff being the only man to reach double figures, their wickets being evenly divided between the S. V. C. bowlers.

L. Goldman was top scorer with 32, followed by A. P. Goldman 28 not out. Mavewalla, a new Parsee bowler, took 4 wickets for 60.

PARSEES

Petigura, b. Foster	6
Noria, b. Green	2
S. F. Shroff, b. Green	2
Mavewalla, c. Cooke, b. Green	5
Talati, c. Hayward, b. Foster	1
J. H. Shroff, not out	20
Deboo, b. Owen	0
R. Viccajee, b. Owen	0
Karanjia, b. Snodgrass	8
V. Viccajee, c. Hayward, b. Snodgrass	8
Daji, b. Snodgrass	2
Extras	8
Total	62

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Foster	6	1	7	2
Green	5	0	12	3
Owen	5	0	25	2
Snodgrass	4.1	1	11	3

MACHINE GUNNERS

Hayward, b. Mavelwalla	9
Hawking, c. Karanjia, b. Daji	11
Foster, l.b.w. Mavelwalla	6
Green, c. S. F. Shroff, b. J. H. Shroff	17
Large, b. Mavelwalla	0
L. Goldman, b. Daji	32
Snodgrass, b. Mavelwalla	10
Cooke, b. S. F. Shroff	14
Owen, b. Deboo	23
A. P. Goldman, not out	28
Barnes, c. Talati, b. Daji	5
Extras	24
Total	179

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Daji	6.5	1	43	3
Mavelwalla	10	1	60	4
J. H. Shroff	24	0	30	1
Karanjia	2	0	14	0
S. F. Shroff	2	0	17	1
Deboo	1	1	6	1
Mavelwalla	16	1	60	4

Fort Mills Nine Takes First Game Of Series By Score Of 9 To 4

Soldier Mumford's Classy Pitching And Local Side's Flighty Fielding Decide First Game, Same Nines Play Again Today Commencing At 3:30, Scott To Pitch

The Fort Mills baseball nine got a good start in its series against Shanghai yesterday afternoon, on clean and heavy hitting against the best that Harry Kingman offered, and on a fairly high brand of defensive fielding. The local side acquitted themselves well enough at the bat against really classy pitching, but they bobbled the game away in the field.

Kingman's support was not good yesterday. Maloney threw one a mile over first base in the first inning, and the base runner, who might easily have been out tallied on Storalski's high fly to center which Cable Smith misjudged another mile, letting the hit go down in the book as a homer. Harry bungled one himself in the fourth inning when he threw bad to Wilhoit at first allowing an extra base. Hopkins fumbled a single in right allowing two base runners extra bases and eventually scores on a succeeding single. Wall fell over a throwing to the plate, taking credit for a little more damage. With ordinary help Kingman might have gotten away with his pitching and Shanghai would have had a winning start on the series.

SOLDIER PITCHER GOOD

The soldier pitcher however was throwing every bit as good as the local hurler, and maybe a little bit better. He had lots of speed shooting out from a twisting, jerking wind up, and a hook, and everything else. That the local men touched him up for nine bingles including one triple and one homer speaks well for Shanghai batsmen. Mumford was lucky in a way that the local side was off its fielding game.

Shanghai never touched the visiting pitcher until the fourth inning, when Scott beat out a grounder to Storalski for a hit and Kingman followed soon with a pretty home run drive just inside the third base line to the Swimming Club. Shanghai went hitless again until the sixth, when with a fair chance for more runs a lucky double play spoiled everything. Kingman had singled over third. Thatch popped a little fly to Mumford. The pitcher caught it off the grass tops. Kingman thought the ball was picked up on a bounce and he started for second. Mumford threw for first base to complete the double but threw it high and wide. Kingman started back to first then changed his mind again and proceeded toward second, while the soldier right fielder retrieved the ball and threw him out. Holliday followed with a nice single but Wood flied out to Droski and the inning closed.

NINTH INNING RALLY

After two had died in the ninth Shanghai started a rally with three singles and a nice triple to right by Bills, which netted two more runs, but a forceout at second off Kingman's grounder to short ended the game with the score at 9-4 against Shanghai.

The local nine plays the visitors again this afternoon commencing at 3:30 o'clock, and with John Scott pitching and the whole outfit settled to do or die baseball, especially with the soldier second string man hurling, there is every prospect that the tables will be turned and the series brought to one game each before nightfall.

Cy Wilhoit, who worked at first after the first inning yesterday will probably cover the initial sack again today with Hopkins in right field and Wood and Smith in the other gardens. Holliday will probably work at third since Maloney is again out of the game due to old injuries. The rest of the lineup will likely be as played yesterday.

THE BOX SCORE

FT. MILLS	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Browski c	5	0	1	8	1	0
Massie 3b	5	2	3	1	1	0
McGinnis ss	5	1	1	0	2	0
Storalski 1b	5	1	1	11	0	0
Lowe rf	5	0	1	1	1	0
Cummings lf	4	3	3	0	0	0
Parsuch cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Droski 2b	4	1	3	3	1	0
Mumford p	4	1	2	1	3	1
Totals	42	9	15	27	9	1

SHANGHAI	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Thatch 2b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Holliday 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Wood rf cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Maloney 3b	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilhoit 1b	4	1	2	8	0	0
Hopkins 1b rf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Bills ss	4	1	1	3	2	0
Scott lf	4	1	2	2	1	0
Wall c	4	0	1	7	0	1
Kingman p	4	1	2	1	6	1
Totals	36	4	9	27	12	4

By innings—
Fort Mills,
Runs, 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 1—9
Hits, 1 2 1 4 0 1 1 3 2—15
Shanghai.
Runs, 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Hits, 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 4—9

Summary. Earned runs, Fort Mills 5, Shanghai 4. Two base hits—Browski. Three base hits—Massie, Mumford, Bills. Home runs—Storalski, Massie, Cummings, Kingman. Struck out—by Mumford 8, Kingman 7. Sacrifice hit—Cummings. Double play—Mumford to Lowe to Storalski. Umpires—Neprude and Doyle.

Members To Pay For Today's Game

Today's game will commence at 3.30 o'clock instead of four as originally advertised.

Members of the Baseball Club will be charged M$1.00 and non-members $2.00 for men and $1.00 for ladies. The committee originally expected to charge for yesterday's game, but decided to experiment to see if sufficient returns could be obtained from non-members and find that by not charging the members also the Club losses on the series will be too great. According to present plans members will be charged for games played on Saturdays and Sundays of the big series, but this charging will be stopped immediately sufficient funds are realised to carry the Club through the extra heavy expense incurred in bringing in the several teams scheduled to play in Shanghai between now and the 10th of September.

SWIMMING GALAS ARE PLANNED BY TWO LOCAL CLUBS

Shanghai International Swimming Club's sixteenth's Annual Gala will be held at the Municipal Swimming Bath on Thursday and Friday, August 24 and 25 and a most interesting list of events will be held including five open Shanghai Championships, viz: 220 yards, 880 yards, 100 yards Back Stroke, Long Plunge, and Diving; apart from these there will also be held the 100 yards Club Championship, Club Diving, Team Race between the S.R.C. and the S.I.S.C. for the China Weekly Challenge Cup and in the Water Polo it has been proposed to hold a series of matches between the Interport Probables and Possibles at this Gala as well as at the Rowing Club Gala.

The program of the two days are as follows, commencing 9:15 p.m. sharp each evening.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24

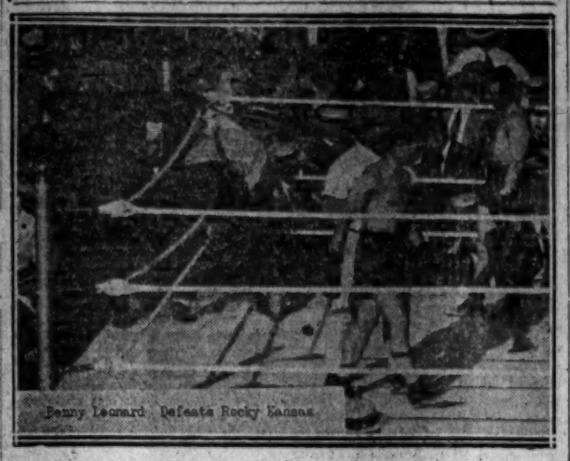
Event:
1. Griffins' Handicap, 1 length Heats.
2. 100 Yards Club Championship.
3. Club Diving Contest, 1st Stage.
4. 1 length Breast Stroke Handicap.
5. Throwing Polo Ball, Handicap.
6. 1 length Handicap. Heats.
7. Long Plunge Shanghai Championship.
8. 2 lengths Ladies Sweepstake, Handicap.
9. 1 length Blindfold Race.
10. 220 Yards Shanghai Championship.
11. Team Race.
12. Water Polo.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25

Event:
1. Griffins' Handicap, Final.
2. Club Diving Contest, Final Stage.
3. 100 Yards Back Stroke Shanghai Championship.
4. Tub Race.
5. 1 length Handicap, Final.
6. 880 Yards Shanghai Champion.
7. Long Plunge, Handicap.
8. Ladies Sweepstake, Handicap Final.

(Continued on Page 2)

Benny Leonard Defeats Rocky Kansas



Benny Leonard Defeats Rocky Kansas

BENNY Leonard, world's champion lightweight, retained his title by scoring a technical knockout over Rocky Kansas in the eighth round of their Fourth of July fight at Michigan City. This photograph shows the finish of the fight, with policemen climbing into the ring after Manager Dan Rogers, for Kansas, had thrown a sponge into the ring. Kansas claimed he broke his hand in the third round.

POLICE BEAT CLUB "A" XI WITH 202 DECLARED

The Cricket Club were beaten in their second league game yesterday afternoon. "A" team were beaten by the Police by 57 runs. Capt. Barrett declared at 202 for 5 wickets.

The Police who did not play for 2 or 3 Saturdays on account of the heat of last month, returned to the field again with a good side, though Wainwright did not play.

Capt Barrett added another century to his credit scoring 119 not out, an innings which included two 6's and 4 fours. A feature of the game was Allison's bowling; in the first over he took 2 wickets for 1 run, afterwards taking 4 out of the five wickets for 59 runs. Tippin took the remaining wicket at the cost of 68 runs.

Roberts was top scorer for the Club, scoring 33 runs. Knight and Simpson were the only other batsmen to pass the 20 mark.

The best innings of the afternoon was that of Quayle's. He scored 56 out of a total of 78 and hit beautifully. Sale captured five of the "A" Team's wickets for 38 runs, Capt. Barrett took 4 wickets for 65 and Quayle 1 for 30.

Capt. Barrett showed absolute disregard of the bowling and undoubtedly gave his side victory.

POLICE

Major Bourne, b. Allison	0
T. M. Watson, ct. Tippon, b. Allison	0
T. A. Quayle, c. and b. Tippin	56
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, not out	119
C. Doyle, b. Allison	14
W. Beatty, b. Allison	4
J. Carnell, not out	1
J. Isaacs, C. T. McDonald, J. Gabbutt and G. Sale, (did not bat)	—
Extras	8
Total	202

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Tippin	13	2	68	1
Allison	18	1	59	4
Roberts	8	2	46	0
Harder	5	0	21	0

S. C. C. "A"

R. D. Bell, ct. Doyle, b. Barrett	12
R. W. Roberts, l.b.w. and b. Sale	33
P. L. D. Hill, b. Quayle	7
A. H. Leslie, b. Barrett	2
J. R. Harder, ct. Isaacs, b. Barrett	1
H. W. Allison, ct. Gabbut, b. Barrett	11
R. Grimshaw, b. Sale	2
C. Knight, c. Carnell, b. Sale	24
P. V. Simpson, b. Sale	22
A. Widdup, not out	10
R. J. Tippin, b. Sale	13
Extras	8
Total	145

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Isaacs	3	0	4	0
Quayle	6	0	30	1
Barrett	11	0	65	4
Sale	7.3	0	38	5

Cardinals Take First Place In National League

St. Louis, August 11.—The St. Louis National League team resumed first place today for the third time this year. The Cardinals split a doubleheader with the Boston Braves while the New York Giants lost to Cincinnati.

TENNIS LEAGUE STARTS FRIDAY ON A NEW BASIS

A new and larger Shanghai Tennis League will be started on Friday next in two separate divisions with 12 or possibly 13 clubs competing. No official announcement has as yet been made concerning the controlling of the play though it is understood that at least one drastic change will ne made in the rules governing scoring.

The question whether or not any club may change their pairs in their announced or known order of merit appears to be the point of most important interest to the committee controlling the league conditions. It is understood that a new rule will be put into effect that will obviate any breaking of strongest pairs in future.

The plan of the committee, according to available information is that league matches this year shall consist of three sets each, all played out, between each of the 10 pairs entered by the clubs at play, with one point counting to the winner of each set, and the championship to be decided by reckoning these points per sets on the whole league play.

The change in the ruling, it is believed, will tend to eliminate the practice of some clubs of breaking their strongest pair, with the idea of losing their first match, so as to strengthen other pairs further down the club list, so that three out of five matches may be assured on the day's play. With one point accruing to every set, it is believed that the order of merit must be maintained, more evenly balanced tennis will be seen, and a better idea will be arrived at of the relative strength of the various clubs.

In former years the ruling has been that the best three out of five sets shall decide the match. The club winning the best three matches out of five on the day's play has taken three points toward the season's score, and the loser has taken two. Due to the five sets per match many times the day's play has not been finished due to darkness, and continuations on other days were necessary. In late years the suggestion has often been made that each match should be for the best of three sets, but this always was refused consideration because of the consequent shortening of the afternoon's play. The new ruling of the Association, for three sets each all played out, with one point attaching to each set, will not only put an ideal time limit on the matches, but also keep the pairs of either club each opposing the other always in their order of merit.

In the first division of the league it is expected that the Portuguese Sporting Association, present holders of the cup; the Shanghai Recreation club, runners up in 1921; The S. C. C., the Country Club, The Cercle Sportif Francais the Columbia Country Club and the Japanese will compete. For the second division, the S. C. C., the Recs, the P. S. A., The Police, the Japanese and possibly the C. S. F. will enter.

Play will be had once a week on Fridays, commencing this week.

Babe Ruth Hits 21st Home Run In Game At Detroit

Detroit, August 11.—Babe Ruth clouted his twenty-first home run of the year here today. Cole was hurling for Detroit.

RECS BEAT "B" CLUB XI BY A 78 RUN MARGIN

Declare For 217 Runs For 6 Wickets; Clifford Makes 120

"B" TEAM BATTED WEAKLY

Wilson Has Best Bowling Average With 3 For 33; O'hara Also In Form

The Shanghai Recreation Club beat the Shanghai Cricket Club "B," yesterday afternoon, on the latter's ground by 78 runs after declaring at 217 for 6 wickets.

The innings of the afternoon was undoubtedly Clifford's century; though being missed 4 times he scored 120 out of a total of 217 in two hours. When he was out the score was only 165, a story which tells its own tale. "B" Team batted rather weakly though they were consistent, 6 batsmen reaching double figures though nobody scoring more than 20.

Wilson and Dr. O'Hara were both up to form, the former having the best average taking 3 wickets for 33. Cobb also bowled well and steadily for "B."

RECS BAT FIRST

The Recs won the toss and elected to bat. H. B. Ollerdessen and Clifford opened the innings against the redoubtable O'Hara. The Doctor was putting them down extremely well and succeeded in beating Ollerdessen after the latter had scored 16 runs, with a perfect ball. To use Harry Ollerdessen's own words, "I have never been bowled with such a perfect bowl in my life."

O'Hara also bowled Willis for 4 runs. Bhoora joined Clifford and between them they piled up the runs. Cobb who was bowling steadily with a good length had bad luck in having Clifford missed twice off his bowling. Cockburn arrived late and relieved Cobb immediately. Clarke have previously been l.b.w. to Cobb.

However Clifford who was hitting finely was missed again in the long field.

At length Hansell was put on, only to be hit for 20 in his first over. Clifford hitting two sixes. Divecha, who was playing a weak same mishit a half volley into Smedly's hands off Hansell.

C. E. Spencer joined Clifford who had scored his century by this time and succeeded in scoring 17 runs when the side declared, also leaving Wilson with 7 not out.

"B" Team started confidently, Hansell and Pearson opening against T. W. R. Wilson.

However Pearson mistimed one of Wilson's and retired with a couple of 2's. Bichard followed on and together with Hansell brought the score to 36 before he was caught by Clifford at cover off C. E. Ollerdessen.

Hansell soon followed, being bowled just after hitting a fine 4 to leg, having scored 16 runs.

Things now looked pretty bad but Smart and Bathhurst got together and scored 20 runs apiece which made the score look a bit better. But to no purpose. Norman was caught in the slips soon afterwards, and except for a good 16 by Cockburn who seemed perfectly at ease there was no more real opposition.

The Recs, while it was raining and blowing very hard, caught out Cobb who was last wicket, thus scoring a valuable win which put them without doubt at the top of this year's league table.

S. R. C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. O'Hara	16
W. G. C. Clifford, b. Hansell	120
A. J. Willis, b. O'Hara	4
C. H. Bhoora, ct. O'Hara, b. Cockburn	19
A. J. Clark, l.b.w. and b. Cobb	5
M. J. Divecha, ct. Smedly, b. Hansell	14
Rev. C. E. Spencer, not out	17
W. J. Manley, did not bat	0
T. Main, did not bat	0
T. W. R. Wilson, not out	7
C. E. Ollerdessen, did not bat	0
Extras	15
Total for 6 wickets	217

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	13	0	53	2
Cobb	12	2	49	1
Cockburn	15	1	55	1
Hansell	5	0	46	2

S. C. C. "B"

W. N. Hansell, b. Wilson	16
J. M. Pearson, b. Wilson	4
G. F. H. Richard, ct. Clifford, b. Ollerdessen	15
J. Smart, l.b.w. and b. Manley	20
E. Bathhurst, ct. Clark, b. Main	20
E. G. Norman, ct. Willis, b. Main	2
W. R. Cockburn, l.b.w. and b.	

Wilson	16
W. H. Smedly, b. Clifford	18
T. R. Macdonald, b. Bhoora.	6
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out	6
P. H. Cobb, c. Bhoora, b. Clifford	2
Extras	14
Total	139

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Wilson	13	2	38	3
Ollerdessen	7	0	31	1
Mawley	4	0	20	1
Main	4	1	12	2
Clifford	7.4	0	24	2
Bhoora	3	1	5	1

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

the famous voice producer. The lady under notice then studied singing with different masters. Marcus Thomson, who is so rapidly coming to the front in musical circles, had Miss de Brett in hand for some time, and then she took the finishing stages with Sir Henry Wood.

With so excellent a training behind her there is little wonder that she turned to the stage as a career. Miss de Brett does not pretend that she jumped at once into good company—good company in the stage sense, I mean—she travelled in the provinces for some time. She had parts in Percy Hutchinson's companies; she afterwards sang and danced in the George Edwardes' touring combinations. And then she got her chance in Town. It was Chu Chin Chow that attracted her, and for four years. Then it was the East.

Miss Diane de Brett has spent some eight months in India teaching, and with great success, but Shanghai seems to have made the strongest appeal, and here she is on the look out for all those who are ready to have their voices developed. The lady is staying at the Astor House, and will be glad to see anyone who is in need of the help she is so well qualified to give.

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TENNIS TALK

After "some of the finest tennis ever seen here" Messrs. Sheldon and Wade can now look forward to meeting either Messrs. Roberts and Dawson or Messrs. Parbury and George. There is little left for me to say about the first of the two games mentioned. Of the four players who struggled through four sets on the S.C.C. ground Sheldon was the star. His serve gave any amount of trouble to his opponents, but it was those extraordinary overhead smashes that probably won the game. Wade played on the top of his form. He seemed to have a perfect understanding with his brilliant partner, and always kept the other side of the net puzzled with a swerving serve.

Toussaint is a great general in the tennis fight. It was delightful to witness his tactics, and if they failed to bring him victory they certainly called for admiration. His partner was the most active man on the field. He was all over the place. He jumped about with the agility of a kangaroo and the grace of a tiger. I heard one fellow say he was the best doubles player in Shanghai. He was not far wrong. Carnavarro did his best to win 'Twas a great contest. It was witnessed by as big a crowd as I have seen on the S.C.C. grounds.

AND THAT REMINDS ME

Those people at the S.C.C. are a modest lot. It is difficult to get out of them who it is that does the work to make the public comfortable. But I think I can make a pretty good guess. I notice that Monday after Monday Mr. Noel Ramsey is about seeing that all comers are provided for. He keeps a weather eye open for those who would monopolise a court; he keeps a sympathetic eye upon those who are waiting for a game. Although one of our past champions, and still one of the best tennis players, he gives up a great deal of his play to look after the rest. I believe that it was Mr. Noel Ramsey who prepared the accommodation for the big crowd that turned out on Friday afternoon. We were all comfortable. The seating was so arranged that a fine view of the play could be had from all parts.

When the final comes along those who are looking after things would please a lot of tennis fans if they made the venue the S.C.C. courts. We could then look forward to the usual excellent arrangements for a large crowd.

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HOBBS' HOBBY

It is every cricketer's ambition to make a hundred centuries, and it is probable that before the year is out Jack Hobbs of Surrey will have gained that distinction. So far he has made ninety-six hundreds, seven of them in Test Matches—six against Australia and one against South Africa. Twelve of his centuries have been made for England, and sixty-six of them for his county, Surrey. There are only three teams in high-class cricket against whom he has not scored a hundred—Cambridge University, Glamorganshire, and Somersetshire.

He was watching a village cricket-match recently, and tells the following story about it. A wicket had fallen, and the new batsman asked the umpire, who happened to be the local butcher, to give him guard. "Leg, please," he asked. "Sorry," replied the umpire quickly, "we've only got a shoulder left."

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RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT

Lord Birkenhead told a good story the other day of two Oxford undergraduates who were up in London for the day. Both were blessed with healthy appetites, but their joint supply of ready cash was none too large, so one suggested that they should lunch at a cheap little Soho restaurant he knew of. "I'll stand treat," he added.

Agreed! They ate steadily through the set courses, and it didn't take them long, for the portions served were all too meagre.

The man who was standing treat, however, thought it advisable at least to pretend to be satisfied.

"Well!" he said, leaning back in his chair. "Well, how's that for a lunch?"

The other eyed the menu hungrily. "Quite good!" he said. "Er—have one with me."

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THE KIND WORD

An American, newly arrived, went into a London teashop, took his seat, and waited. Presently a bright-eyed waitress approached him and asked: "Can I take your order?"

"Yes. Two boiled eggs and a kind word."

The waitress brought the eggs, and was moving on when the American said: "Say! What about the kind word?"

The waitress leaned over and whispered, "Don't eat the eggs."

Swimming Galas Are Planned By Two Local Clubs

(Continued from Page 1)

9. 1 length Breast Stroke, Handicap Final.
10. Diving Championship of Shanghai.
11. Team Race S.I.S.C. v. S.R.C. for "China Weekly" Cup.
12. Water Polo.

ROWING CLUB PLANS

The Shanghai Rowing Club has announced the list of events for their annual swimming gala and aquatic sports to be held on Friday and Saturday, September 1 and 2, beginning each evening at 9.15 p.m.

Entries close on Friday, August 18. Lists for signature have been placed on the table in the Club's dressing room.

The program:

FRIDAY

1.—One length boys' handicap.
2.—Life saving race.
3.—100 yards club championship.
4.—Long plunge, club handicap.
5.—Naval race.
6.—Throwing the polo ball for the championship of Shanghai.
7.—One length handicap final.
8.—440 yards for championship of Shanghai.
9.—Two lengths breast stroke
10.—Springboard diving.
11.—Team race.
12.—Water polo—Jiangdahs vs. Rowing Club.

SATURDAY

1.—Obstacle race.
2.—Ladies' and boys' diving.
3.—100 yards race for championship of Shanghai.
4.—Throwing the polo ball, handicap.
5.—One length ladies' handicap.
6.—Club diving championship.
7.—Two lengths handicap. Final.
8.—100 yards race for championship of Shanghai, breast stroke.
9.—Blindfold race.
10.—Team race, S.I.S.C. vs. S.R.C.
11.—Water Polo, S.I.S.C. vs. S.R.C. for Hongkong Cup.

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INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

DRESSED UP!! WASSA MATTER QUITTIN' HER JOB ALREADY?
NO—THE MADAM COOKED HER FIRST SUPPER TONIGHT AND I'M TO RUN FOR THE DOCTOR THE FIRST TIME HE HELPS
WATCH OL' WATKINS
ARE YOU DINING HERE TONIGHT MOLLIE?
YES—BUT I'M LAYING OFF THE MERT DISHES
INDOOR SPORTS
DOING GUARD DUTY AT THE DINING ROOM DOOR AS YOU WAIT FOR THE CASUALTIES ON THE BRIDE'S FIRST MEAL.
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Cricket Scores In England

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 11.—At Canterbury Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and 30 runs. F. E. Woolley (Kent) took 13 wickets for 79 runs.

At Birmingham Notts beat Warwickshire on the first innings W. Payton made 108 not out for the winners.

At Bristol Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by six wickets. C. Parker (who is taking the benefit) took nine wickets for 36 in Yorkshire's first innings.

At Derby the match between Derbyshire and Essex was drawn. Mr. P. Perrin (Essex) made 100 not out.

At Manchester Lancashire beat Hampshire on the first innings.

At Leicester Leicestershire beat Glamorgan by 228 runs. Major Fowke made 98 for Leicestershire

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS

	Pld.	Won	1st inns. Won	Lost	Pons.	Pts.	Pge.
Yorkshire	24	17	4	3	120	93	77.50
Notts	22	14	4	4	110	78	70.90
Surrey	19	11	5	3	95	65	68.42
Kent	19	11	2	6	95	59	62.10
Lancashire	24	14	2	8	120	74	61.66
Middlesex	17	9	1	7	85	47	55.29
Hampshire	18	8	2	8	90	44	48.88
Essex	19	5	7	7	95	39	41.05
Somerset	20	6	5	9	100	40	40.00
Sussex	24	9	1	14	120	47	39.16
Derbyshire	17	5	2	10	85	29	34.11
Northamptonshire	17	5	0	12	85	25	29.41
Warwickshire	21	6	0	15	105	30	28.57
Leicestershire	20	4	3	13	100	26	26.00
Gloucestershire	21	5	1	15	105	27	25.71
Glamorgan	18	1	0	17	90	5	5.55
Worcestershire	20	1	0	19	100	5	5.00

Lawn Bowls

BY "THE SHOT"

The Lawn Bowls Club rink yesterday was well attended to witness the semi-final of the rink championship and a pairs game between two of the Club's combination.

Great interest centered in the former and the Juniors four, skipped by J. Burnside, were looked upon as being very likely candidates for the final. They met the rink skipped by Geordie McMurdo and the elements accompanying the typhoon made the issue a doubtful quantity.

Personally I thought the experience and finesse of the Juniors' skip might decide the issue but the result proved otherwise. Both teams had a five in the first 4 ends and then the Wayaiders gradually drew away until they had a commanding lead and looked all over winners. At this stage the Juniors began to pull together and by good team play along with a peach or two from the skip they finished the 20th end with only two points dividing them, the Wayaiders being in the ascendant. The last end was all in favor of Geordie's gang and the Juniors' skip was left with nothing but a jack to be carried through to win the game. Although making a very creditable attempt, Burnside missed by a fraction and left the Wayaiders winners by six points. On the same green Crewe Read and John McDougal proved far too good for James Park and Duncan Graham, winning by 28 points to 10. The score is not flattering to the latter pair but I am of the opinion that the elements were a decided factor in their defeat.

Both players are particularly deadly on a true drawing green and experience in overcoming the elements were decidedly lacking in their play. The winners now meet A. Macgregor and Sandy Malcolm in the semi-final.

On the Recs green the semi-final pairs game between Stormes and Smith and Large and Irvine took place and after a hard fought game the Juniors pair retired victors by 19 to 14. For a second season bowler Irvine certainly did himself and his club credit, while at times Freddy Large was simply top hole and their efforts were a credit to the S.D.B.C. The deciding factor in this game was the generalship of G.B.S. who used his partner's woods to the utmost advantage to his side. The latter pair now enter the final and I think that whichever pair they meet will have a tough proposition before them. The big club journey to Hongkew Park today for a tangle with the Juniors and looking over the teams I really do not see why the Juniors should not register their second win of the season.

By the way I am hearing quite a lot of gossip about the coming interport games and especially in reference to the rink to be played on. Without passing any remarks I think we can rely upon our association officials to give our visitors the best green available in the town. More anon.

Results:

RINK CHAMPIONSHIP

G. McMurdo (skip), A. A. Malcolm, A. Macgregor and F. Ferrier 27
J. Burnside (skip), J. Milligan, J. Ross Young and W. Kinnippie 21

PAIRS

G. B. Stormes and E. M. Smith 19
F. Large and J. Irvine 14
J. McDougall and O. Crewe Read 28
D. M. Graham and J. Parke 10

S.L.B.C. vs. S.J.G. TODAY

The inter-club match between the Junior Golf Club and the Lawn Bowls Club will be held at Hongkew Park today—commencing at 4 p.m.

Standings In The Big Leagues

AUGUST 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	58	35	.623
St. Louis	57	38	.600
Chicago	49	41	.544
Cincinnati	53	47	.525
Pittsburgh	45	46	.494
Brooklyn	44	46	.488
Philadelphia	33	54	.379
Boston	29	59	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	55	40	.577
New York	55	40	.577
Cleveland	51	47	.520
Detroit	50	47	.515
Chicago	46	47	.494
Washington	42	49	.461
Boston	41	54	.431
Philadelphia	36	50	.418

DAVIS CUP

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, August 12.—In the Davis Cup doubles here yesterday, Messrs. Patterson and O'Harn Wood (Australia) defeated MM. Gobert and Cochet (France), 6-0, 6-8, 4-6, 6-3, 10-8. Mr. Anderson (Australia), who is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia, will not participate in the games.

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Chinese Stars And Filipinos Play Today

The Chinese Athletic Club baseball team, composed of Chinese stars from different colleges in Shanghai, are to play the All-star Filipino team this morning at 9:30 on the Nanyang college ground.

Tyau, the former St. John's pitcher will probably hurl for the C. A. C. team, while K. S. Chang, formerly of Shanghai College will catch.

The battery for the Filipino team will be Bonita and Fajardo. The others in the C. A. C. lineup are Chen, 1st; Zau Bang, 2nd; M. K. Wong, S. S.; Jacob Young, 3rd. Harr, C. F.; Joses Lee, l. f.; Z. F. Zau, r. f.

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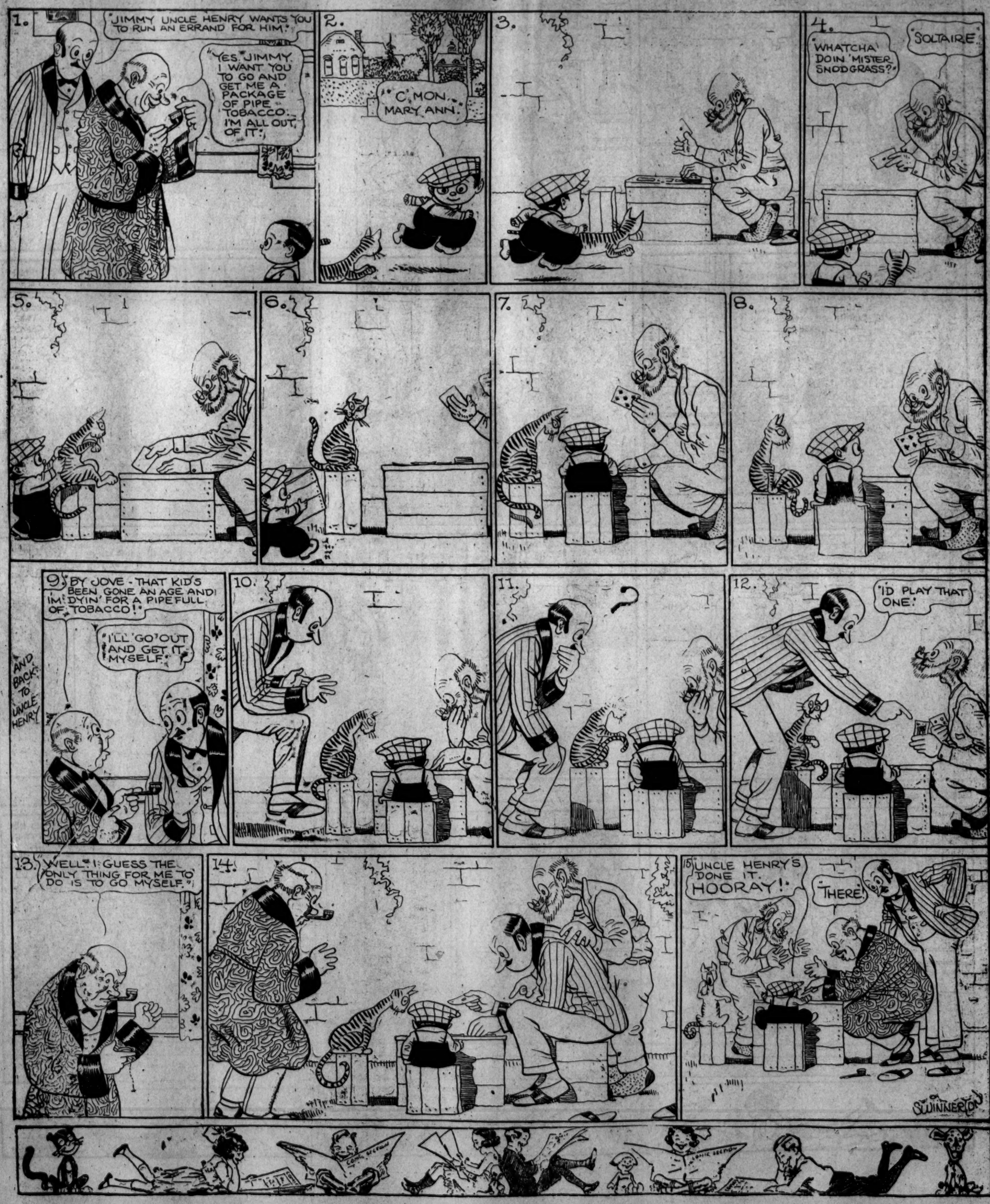
WELL-ONE MORE ROUND AND WE'LL QUIT!
SURE-I PROMISED TO MEET MY WIFE AT TWO OCLOCK AN IT'S FIVE NOW-I DON'T WANT TO KEEP HER WAITIN' TOO LONG!
HUH! I'M LOSER AS USUAL!
AN MOANIN' AS USUAL!
7

NEXT!
YOU GO DINTY I DON'T WANT A DOCTOR-I WANT AN UNDERTAKER
THERE'S NO USE OF ME GITTIN WELL-I'LL ONLY GIT BEAT UP AGIN!
DO YOU HEAR BIRDS SINGIN'?
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy